December, 1924 Number 215

The University of North Carolina Record

The President's Report

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS
1924

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THE
UNIVERSITY RECORD

Number 215 December, 1924

Annual Report of the President

To the Board of Trustees of
The University of North Carolina:

I present herewith my report, and the reports of the other administrative officials of the University, for the current year. This has been, I believe, a year of solid progress, made possible by the coöperation of your board, the faculty, and the student body.

LOSSES BY DEATH

During the year your board has lost by death from its membership Julian Shakespeare Carr, James McEntire Carson, Franklin P. Hobgood, George McNeill Rose, and James Sprunt. The lives and careers of these men are too well known to require comment here. They represent a type of service to the State and to the University which is outstanding. Two of them—General Carr and Dr. Sprunt—had during their lives made large gifts, the one to the University and the other to the community of Chapel Hill. General Carr had served for years on the Executive Committee of your board. Dr. Hobgood, enthusiastic in his service to every good educational cause, will long be remembered as an educational pioneer and leader. Both Mr. Rose and Mr. Carson embodied the best type of North Carolina citizenship. All these men without exception had been, in their various ways, servants of the public good. We cherish their memories, and lament their passing.

ENROLLMENT

In its enrollment, the University continues to increase. Its growth is due to three main factors; the steady increase in the number of high school graduates, its own

growing reputation, and the increased variety of opportunities for study which it offers. Of the first of these factors, much has been said in previous reports. The influence of the second is impossible to estimate statistically, but it is evident in the increase in numbers of students who come to us from other states, and in the growth of our graduate work. The third involves not only the natural increase in the variety of courses available at a large institution, but also such definite additions as the establishment of a second term in the summer session, and the development of extension classes throughout the State, under members of the University faculty and with University standards of instruction.

Altogether, the University has during the last twelve months given systematic instruction to over 6,000 students. It enrolls during the present fall term, 2,262 in residence, its correspondence and extension classes enroll 2,092, and the two terms of its summer session, 2,097. While public attention is usually concentrated on the growth of the enrollment of students pursuing work during the regular session, it is interesting to see how rapidly both summer and extension work have increased. It is scarcely a dozen years ago that the summer session crossed the hundred mark in its enrollment, while as recently as 1921 there were only 157 students enrolled in both correspondence and extension classes. Opportunities for study other than those afforded to resident students in the regular session have thus evoked a very large response; they are meeting a genuine need. The specific appropriations made for them, it should be remembered, by no means cover their real cost. Neither extension nor summer courses could be maintained as independent activities with anything like their present standards were it not for the presence of the University as a whole. Its dormitory, laboratory, classroom and library facilities, and the presence of many members of its faculty who give continuity to its work, make possible the existence of the summer school, while one has only to compare the extension activities of the University

with those of a commercial correspondence school to see to what an extent the extension division profits by the general University. The total teaching service of the University, therefore, in summer and extension work as well as that of its regular session, must be borne in mind in any consideration of its general budget.

BUILDING PROGRAM

The building program of the University has proceeded without interference during the year. Three new dormitories, the first unit of a group of five to the east of the Raleigh Road, were placed in use this fall, and house 342 men. The new chemistry laboratory, (fittingly named Venable Hall of Chemistry), should be ready for occupancy by the summer session. It embodies the latest principles of design for such structures, and will house the department in an adequate way. Its cost, including the built-in equipment, will be $400,000. Foundations for the woman's building have been laid. Smith Hall (the old library building) is being remodelled as a theatre and workshop for the Carolina Playmakers, the work being made possible by the Smith bequest of a year ago. Of the older buildings on the campus, extensive repairs have been carried out on Old East, Old West, and the Carr Building, and minor readjustments, to meet the standards of the State Insurance Department, have been made in several others. The kitchen of Swain Hall, destroyed by fire last spring, has been rebuilt on a scale ample for the present needs of the hall. Plans are practically completed for the first complete unit in the provision of an adequate permanent water supply. Grounds and tennis courts for exercise and a large enclosed floor for winter exercise have been completed, and additions to heating, sewage, etc., have been carried out. I refer you to the report of the Business Manager for a full account of expenditures.

The two appropriations for permanent improvements made by the legislature of 1921 and 1923 total $3,100,000. These funds have been expended save for small amounts already allotted. It will be recalled that the University's request for permanent improvements from

the legislature of 1921, which formed a part of the $20,000,000 bill for the enlargement of educational and charitable institutions over a six-year period, amounted to $5,580,000. Every penny of the remaining amount of approximately two and a half millions is urgently needed for immediate construction, and even then it will be necessary to leave undone some pressing things. Nor is it to be anticipated that the University's growth will stop when the end of the present building program shall be reached. It must be remembered that no small part of the necessity for the concentration of a large building program within these few years has been because of the fact that the provision made by the State for the material needs of the University had never kept pace with its development. The wise policy for the future is obviously one that provides for needs as they arise, not one that looks forward to another series of years of inactivity followed once again by an attempt to repair the results of neglect. I am not unaware that buildings and equipment do not make a great university; I am equally conscious of the fact that no modern university can carry on its complex and specialized tasks without adequate material provision for its needs in such things. I can see on every hand evidences of increased effectiveness in the work of departments that have been given proper housing; I know, as no one not brought into first-hand contact with the University can possibly know, the struggle of improperly and inadequately housed departments to do their work. No great enterprise, whatever its character, can release its energies to their full extent without adequate provision for its material needs. Never, I hope, will the University again be confronted by the desperate material situation which it faced in 1920.

LIBRARY BUILDING

In addition to the need for dormitories and additional teaching and laboratory space, I wish especially to call your attention to the University's need of a new library building and an adequate gymnasium. Our present library building was erected in 1907, when the University enrolled 764 students and its library collection totaled

45,822 volumes. Now with a collection nearing 150,000 volumes, literally almost every foot of its stack space is preempted. Not only is this the case, but the facilities for readers are absurdly inadequate, and its administrative and service arrangements altogether outgrown. The library is the heart of the intellectual life of a modern educational institution. On the adequacy of its service students and faculty alike are dependent. No greater stimulus could come to the University as a whole than the provision of a building with proper quarters and facilities for work. Such a building is an educational instrument of first importance; we cannot hope to maintain a university of sound standards without it.

The present building cannot be enlarged; the problem is not one of additions to the stacks, or of the construction of a larger reading room, but of the erection of a building of a quite different plan throughout, to fit the changed needs of an institution grown not only larger but vastly more complex. In short, we have a library built for, and reflecting the needs of, a small college; our need is for one to meet the conditions of work in a university. Nothing in the University's building program can outrank in importance this crying need.

GYMNASIUM

In these days when intercollegiate athletics loom large in the public eye, there is danger of overlooking the fact that an educational institution has a definite responsibility to do its best to build up in its students strong bodies and healthful habits of exercise. The University has made definite beginnings at a program of this sort, which it is most anxious to carry forward in a genuine way. But it is at present greatly handicapped by its lack of gymnasium facilities; the Bynum Gymnasium was erected when the student body was smaller than the present freshman class. The need is not merely for more space; it is for a structure which will bring to a focus the University's provision for physical welfare in something like the same way that an adequate library will focus its intellectual life; a structure where a proper staff, working with adequate facilities, can be steadily

at work to raise the physical standards of the men whom the University sends out into citizenship. The need for such work was so strongly realized all over America during the World War that from that experience dates a very definitely increased sense of responsibility on the part of every institution and agency dealing with the training of youth.

LAW SCHOOL

In the internal organization of the University, the year has seen several notable developments. On the death last October of Dean McGehee of the Law School, Professor McIntosh took charge of the school as Acting Dean. I wish here to record my sense of the obligation of us all to him, and to the coöperation of the faculty and students of the school during a difficult year of its existence. In January, the school was, by vote of your board, authorized to require two years of college work for entrance, beginning with the fall of 1925, thus assuring its conformity to the standard set by the American Bar Association for Class A law schools—standards which it was already meeting in other respects. In June, you elected to the deanship of the school Merton L. Ferson, former dean of the Law School of George Washington University, and he assumed direction of the school at the opening of the University in September. We can, I believe, under his direction, look confidently forward to the building here of a law school which shall be outstanding in its work and service. With the recommendations of his report, to which I ask your attention, I am in full accord. The most urgent need of the school at this moment is for a more adequate library; this is covered in the requests made to the Budget Commission, and I very much hope may be provided in full.

In a word, it is the business of a university law school to develop men who will regard law, not as a trade, but as a profession; whose training has been directed, not toward the immediate objectives of passing bar examinations, or the acquisition of a superficial facility in the routine details of practice, but toward precisely those ends which any professional school of university char-

acter must seek, and among which capacity for growth, based on a broad knowledge of fundamentals, must always rank higher than mere technique. Preparation for practice should not be neglected, but to exalt the immediately practical as the chief end of legal education is to take a course which every other profession found to lead to unsatisfactory results, and has abandoned.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Another development of first importance to the University is the establishment of the Institution for Social Science Research. This organization, headed up by a board of faculty members appointed by the president, has as its purpose the investigation of social and economic problems of State and sectional significance. At the disposal of this group are a number of research assistants, who undertake the gathering and working up of data under the supervision of members of the board. What distinguishes the Institute is that it attempts to focus the thinking of men in the various social science departments on problems which, because of their very nature, overstep departmental lines; on problems as units, rather than on departmental delimitations. Assistants are assigned to projects, not to departments; the board itself, through frequent meetings affords its members an opportunity to keep in touch with one another's work, and to supplement individual lines of knowledge and interest by those of other men in allied fields. Departmental lines in universities today are as a rule altogether too sharply defined; such a trend as that set in motion here by the formation of the Institute should lead to very desirable results.

The investigation and publication which is beginning to go on as a result of the formation of the Institute should have results of great importance for North Carolina and for the South. The social and economic problems of its transition period require painstaking and sympathetic study if Southern institutions are to play their proper part in the development of a well-rounded civilization in the region they serve. In such a way the

University has for years tried to the best of its ability to serve; the larger service now made possible through the formation of the Institute is squarely in line with its well-defined policy.

It is a pleasure to record that the Institute has been granted funds with which to begin its work through the gift from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial of $32,500 a year for three years. Eight research assistants have been employed for the current year; five on full time and three on half-time, adequate office and clerical service has been provided, and a fund for publication is available. The board of the Institute at present consists of Professors Odum (Secretary), Branson, Carroll, Ferson, Greenlaw, Hamilton, Jordan, and L. R. Wilson, with the president as chairman. Fulltime assistants, (the only sort which will be employed after the present year) must have had at least a year of graduate work, and are available for service for the full twelve months. The appointments are for the term of one year, but may be renewed. Such men enroll in the Institute for such graduate work as will not interfere with their research, and are given ample clerical assistance in routine compilation.

THE FOUR COUNTY PLAN

Since its foundation four years ago, the University School of Public Welfare has served in close coöperation with the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The services of the Director of the school and of members of its faculty have been freely given to the Department, and each summer an Institute of Public Welfare has been held at Chapel Hill, directed by the head of the State Department and served by the School. Recognition of the possibilities of such coöperation has come in the form of a gift of $10,000 a year for three years from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to each of these agencies, for a joint demonstration in four selected counties of an intensive public welfare program. This experiment has been begun, and its results

should be of value to the whole State in the test it will afford of the value of various methods of attack on such problems.

THE PRESS

Among the year's achievements should be included the firm establishment of the University Press, which began its real existence with the publication of its first book during the summer of 1923. It is a definite accomplishment to have brought out during the year twelve books, several of which have attracted wide attention. It must be remembered that much material which is of great value in the advancement of knowledge is not profitable for commercial publishers and must be handled by such enterprises as university presses or not at all. In addition, the literary productivity of the State and section will remain low so long as there are not adequate stimuli to, and outlets for, such productions. This is not a matter which the South can afford to view with detachment, as of merely academic importance. It affects its interests in very vital ways. I quote, for example, from a recent address by Professor Kilpatrick of Columbia. "The South," he says, "is seldom fairly presented in the account of any national interest or undertaking. The reason is, in a nutshell, that the South has not made available its data for history writing." Not only have such data not been available, but facilities for their publication have been almost non-existent. For such enterprises, university presses like our own afford almost the only possible means.

WORK WITH UNDERGRADUATES

Included in the record of the year are a number of steps, still of more or less experimental character, designed to advance one or another phase of undergraduate life.

The Bureau of Vocational Information, organized a year ago, has begun definitely to function. Some 350 members of the freshman class are this year enrolled in small groups studying either the facts concerning some particular profession, or the various professions with a view to making a more intelligent choice. Much system-

atic information regarding opportunities in the various professions, training needed for them, etc., is being assembled. The aim of the Bureau is not at all to force a man's choice, but to attempt, through seeing that he has right information at hand, to help him to make his own choice more intelligently. When it is recognized that some fifty per cent of our entering students do not know what life careers they will pursue, it is easy enough to understand that many of them wander bewildered among the college offerings, seeing little relation among the subjects they pursue and little value in their content even as a part of liberal education.

Of importance in a number of ways is the intramural program of sports described in the report of the Dean of Students. That it has met with such a wide-spread response is the best evidence that it is filling a real need. We are, of course, only in the preliminary stages of working out a really satisfactory program of physical education for all our students. To this need I have referred above, in connection with the necessity for a new gymnasium. A preliminary report has been handed me by a committee which has been at work on the problem of organizing such a general program, and provision for a reasonable degree of immediate expansion has been made in the budget to be presented to the legislature.

By recent action of the faculty at the suggestion of Dean Royster, a definite step has been taken toward the encouragement and recognition of achievement in scholarship among the junior and senior classes of the College of Arts. This action provides that the Dean is to select from the students of not lower than B grade, fifty who are to be excused from the operation of the absence regulations of the University. This is, of course, an initial step, and its results will be watched with interest. Students of marked intellectual capacity ought to be far more the concern of the American college than, as a rule, they are. For such men, the artificial incentives that must unfortunately be invoked with many stu-

dents can be lessened or dispensed with altogether; greater freedom in the choice of courses and in the amount of work carried, can be theirs; their need is for encouragement and direction, not prescription.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

Several notable gifts have come to the University since my last report. Of an intimately personal character is the bequest of our friend and former colleague, Alfonso Smith, whose valuable library of some four thousand volumes, rich in general works on English literature and the English language and in material relating to Southern writers and literature, has come to the University by his will. The University values this gift, not only for itself, as an important addition to its working facilities in English, but even more as a memorial of a vigorous scholar, able teacher, and steadfast friend, whose years of absence had in no way diminished his deep interest in all that pertains to the University of North Carolina.

I have referred above to two gifts from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, one of $32,500 a year for three years to the Institute for Research in Social Science, the other of $10,000 a year to the School of Public Welfare for the same period, for coöperative work with the State Department of Charities and Public Welfare, which has received an identical amount. That such gifts have come to the University is significant of its interest in, and demonstrated ability to carry forward, studies in a field of first importance to the State and to the South.

By bequest of Miss Katherine B. Blackwood, of New York, $10,000 comes to the University to establish the E. S. Blackwood Memorial Loan Fund for needy students. Mrs. James H. Parker, of New York, has established the Mrs. Augustus H. Jones Scholarship, in memory of her mother, by a gift of $2,000. From the Commonwealth Fund comes a gift of $1,000 for two fellowships of $500 each in the School of Public Welfare. From the families concerned the Law School has re-

ceived oil portraits of the late Dean Manning and of Judge Shepherd. A large number of gifts to the Library made during the year are acknowledged in the report of the Librarian.

The Graham Memorial Building has now reached the second story. Funds in hand will suffice to cover in the building, but not to carry forward any finishing work on the interior, or to build the colonade in front. Students in the University last spring contributed liberally to the movement. The need for this student building becomes greater each year. No one who knows the University can fail to be impressed with the lack of a central meeting place for students and student organizations, a fact which makes exceedingly difficult, not only the work of the student organizations, but the general facilitation of friendly intercourse and the achievement of a unified student body on a large campus. It does not seem possible to look to other sources than those of gifts from alumni and friends to complete the structure. No further general campaign should probably be made, but there is urgent need both that subscriptions already made be paid in as rapidly as possible, and that additional funds be found.

Though it is not the property of the University, I cannot refrain from mentioning the completion of the Carolina Inn, an event of significance to the University and its alumni and friends. Few needs of the community have been more keenly felt than that which is now so well supplied through the interest and vision of Mr. Hill.

ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND

At the meeting of the General Alumni Association at commencement it was voted to reorganize the Alumni Loyalty Fund Council, which has had charge of the Alumni Loyalty Fund established by the Trustees in January, 1916. The fund, during the eight years of its existence, has reached a total of about $17,000. The following resolutions were adopted by the General Alumni Association and approved by your board:

Resolved: That the following plan for the administration and development of the Alumni Loyalty Fund be, and the same is hereby, approved and adopted:

1. That the Fund shall be "for the inauguration and stimulation of University activities and the improvement and enrichment of its student life, with the consequent enhancement of the University's service to the State and Nation and with the especial object of serving purposes other than those for which the State ordinarily makes sufficient appropriations.

2. That the Fund shall be administered for the University by a council consisting of the President of the University, the President and Secretary of the General Alumni Association, as members ex officio, and nine alumni, six of whom shall be appointed by the President of the University and three by the President of the General Alumni Association. The appointed members of the Council shall serve for terms of three years except that of the six members first appointed by the President two shall serve for one year, two for two years and two for three years; and of the three members first appointed by the President of the General Alumni Association, one shall serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years.

3. That all expenditures be made pursuant to authorization of the Board of Trustees of the University or the Executive Committee thereof, on recommendation of the Council of the Fund.

In accordance with these resolutions, the President of the General Alumni Association and the President of the University have appointed the following on the Council: for three years, Leslie Weil, '95; A. W. Haywood, '04; W. T. Shore, '05; for two years, L. R. Wilson, '99; Dr. J. G. Murphy, '01; I. W. Rose, '06; for one year, A. T. Allen, '97; K. S. Tanner, '11; H. G. Baity, '17. The Council has organized with Leslie Weil as chairman, L. R. Wilson as secretary, and the Treasurer of the University as treasurer.

This reorganization assumes a special importance in view of the projected large gift to the University on its hundred and fiftieth anniversary, in 1943, which has for some time been in the minds of a number of its alumni. The class of 1924, and the classes holding their reunions at commencement, agreed to follow a plan in this respect based on endowment insurance to be taken out by individual members of the classes, this to mature in 1943. The Alumni Association will report this plan to other classes as their reunions are held, and it is hoped to enlist all classes, and thus to realize a gift amounting to a million dollars. The Alumni Loyalty Fund Council was charged with the responsibility of working out details and choosing an insurance company to carry out the plan, tasks which it has fulfilled.

I need not say, I am sure, how deeply the University appreciates this token of the continued loyalty and affection of its alumni, and how genuinely it realizes the importance of a fund devoted to such purposes as these.

TOWARD THE FUTURE

Such are the main developments which have served to make the year now closing one of satisfaction and accomplishment. There has been solid progress evident in many ways which it is not possible to outline here. We are, I believe, in a position to build securely for the future.

In my report to you last year I pointed out that the institution which we are jointly concerned in building is a University in the full modern sense of the term; an institution centered about a strong liberal arts college, but itself much more than a college in its complexity and its manifold service; an institution training fully for all the main professions in which our people are engaged, as well as for expert service through it Graduate School.

None of us, I am sure, would be content to see growing under our hands an institution that was merely a copy of something else; that conformed to accepted standards merely without a life and a genius of its own.

To no small degree the vitality of any institution must be measured by the intelligence and the success with which it sets itself to the determination and the solution of its own peculiar problems, that necessarily grow out of the character of the life about it.

In this respect, there faces the University of North Carolina an opportunity which is in many respects unique. It has for years concerned itself in many ways with a study of those problems which are of peculiar importance to this State and section. In the entire field of what may be termed "human relationships" there is the greatest need for study and interpretation. Passing as it is through a period of rapid social and economic change, the South finds itself confronted by the necessity of working out a new social order. And it is quite clear to me that in the whole region of problems connected with this order—economics, law, sociology, education, political science and government, public welfare, history, and social science—training can best go on at the hands of men who are located in Southern institutions, in touch at first hand with facts and conditions. The South has been penalized immensely because it has not, in these fields, developed instructional facilities equal to the best anywhere. With all its interests in law, for example, there has been in the South during its whole history only one law school of more than local appeal; with all its necessity for work in education, there is only one school of education within its borders that offers work of more than a simple and limited sort. Failure to build up strong departments of economics has led, among other things, to quite inadequate presentation of Southern economic issues to the nation as a whole; failure to carry on ample research in Southern history has led to similar consequences, as witnessed by such a quotation as that from Professor Kilpatrick above. And so I might go on. The whole point is that, in fairness to the South there must arise somewhere within its borders an institution equipped and inter-

ested to carry on large programs of work within those fields. With the facilities already possessed by the University, with the evidences of competency it has already given in these respects, the call to leadership of the University of North Carolina is clear.

Again, the University should increasingly seek to capitalize its environment. No longer isolated, it is sufficiently apart to itself to have a characteristic, independent self-conscious life. In this respect, for example, its dormitory life is one of its great assets, as in them men meet and mingle and come to know each other through the years. The whole dormitory situation is receiving considerable study from the point of view of developing its possibilities to the fullest extent. In the same way, possibilities for systematic physical exercise, as indicated above, should be more fully developed, and can be in the sort of environment which is ours. This environment should be made more beautiful, and its older charms preserved and enhanced. Here can grow up a community which affords in every way the best sort of surroundings for youth, a place where men learn to live together and to work and play together in happy and productive ways.

No educational institution in the South today, much less a university like ours, can in my judgment avoid questioning itself as to ways and means of emphasizing the things of intellectual worth. Purely from the standpoint of utility, no other course would be fair to the future of the South itself. This whole region now lies open as never before to competition from the best brains of the nation. Its progress is assured; what must be made sure is its ability to furnish leaders to guide its development. For, if it does not do its duty in this respect, if it does not so train its men and women that they can meet on equal terms competition from elsewhere, its leadership will surely pass to other hands. There is no substitute for a healthy and free intellectual life within an educational institution. No plea should be accepted in extenuation for its absence. A strong fac-

ulty, means of rewarding unusual intellectual ability and of stimulating it to sustained endeavor, an environment that permits and encourages free play of the intellect; such things are the essentials of the life of an educational institution.

This is, in Southern education, no time for an apologetic discipleship of the cult of the second best. If ever a generation needed all that could be done to fit it for leadership and service, it is that generation of Southern youth which is now growing to maturity. This generation the South will neglect only at its own grave peril.

So far as the University of North Carolina is concerned, I believe, it is showing its competency to meet its obligations. The State, for its part, has shown a disposition to support its activities as matters of concern to the commonwealth, as one of the great enterprises of the State itself.

Such a support, both in understanding and in funds, is vital for the work which the University must do. It must be a continuing support. A University is not an undertaking the development of which can be carried to a convenient point, there to pause and rest until more propitious days. Like all organisms, growth is the very law of its nature; it must go forward or decay. A pause in its development is really a retrogression.

Especially is this true with the University of North Carolina at the present moment. It has made beginnings, initiated projects, opened up new lines of service, which promise to be most fruitful and productive. But in many cases these are but beginnings. A decade of the hardest sort of work still lies ahead if ever those things now under way are to be properly developed and carried through. The University, in short, stands today at a critical period in its history. To pause is to lose much ground which, to the great profit of the State, it has won. The University must go forward or go back. It cannot "rest" in its development for the next two years, without grave damage to the work it is already doing and to its future.

H. W. CHASE.

Report of the Registrar

To the President of the University:

I beg to submit my report for the year ending November 15, 1924.

The total registration for the year, June 1923 to June 1924, reached the number 5407.

At commencement, June 11, 1924, degrees in course were conferred upon 285 persons. Honorary degrees were conferred upon six persons as follows: LL.D upon Messrs. F. H. Giddings, T. G. Pearson, W. J. Adams, and John Manly; Litt.D. upon Mrs. Olive T. Dargan; Honorary C.E. upon Mr. Charles M. Upham. The degrees in course for the past five years with their distribution are shown in the following table:

Degrees	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
A. B.	87	91	68	97	97
S. B. (Technical)	29	27	38	24	29
S. B. (Commerce)	0	12	33	27	40
A. B.-LL.B.	1	2	3	2	0
LL.B.	7	3	8	4	9
Ph. G.	9	9	12	25	45
Ph. C. and P. D.	1	1	2	1	4
A. M.	17	25	25	31	44
S. M.	3	1	2	7	11
Ph. D.	0	2	1	4	6
Totals	154	173	192	222	285

Next is given a table showing for a period of five years the enrollment by schools.

ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOLS

Year	Under-graduates	Graduates	Law	Medicines	Pharm.	Summer School	Ext'n. Work	*Total
1920-'21	1179	73	155	72	68	437	21	2005
1921-'22	1343	65	170	83	72	483	69	2285
1922-'23	1511	99	137	76	95	682	244	2844
1923-'24	1843	108	177	71	108	944	1608	4859
Present	1821	118	150	78	143	1005	1834	5149

Distribution of undergraduates by schools and colleges gives us for this quarter the following figures:

College of Liberal Arts	804
†School of Education	95
School of Commerce	499
School of Applied Science	259
School of Engineering	155

* Including students in the Summer School who were pursuing courses not carrying college credit the totals become 2714, 2882, 3510, 5407, and 5840.

† The figures given for the School of Education include those only who are registered for the degree A.B. in Education. The school enrolls many A.B. students in Junior and Senior years, the years when courses in Education are generally pursued.

The steady growth in the enrollment of women as students has continued. For this distribution among the classes I refer to the report of Mrs. M. H. Stacy, Adviser to Women. The total number registered for this quarter is 97 as compared with 79 last fall. As formerly the great majority registered in the graduate and professional schools and in the two upper classes. We have one Sophomore in the course leading to the degree of S.B. in Chemistry and one first-year student preparing for the study of Medicine. The others who are in the lower classes reside in Chapel Hill and were admitted by special legislation.

The enrollment of Freshmen in the different divisions of the undergraduate schools for the past five years is given next.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
College of Liberal Arts	168	198	277	321	345
School of Applied Science	107	114	126	117	114
School of Engineering	50	62	70	53	57
School of Commerce	102	146	156	196	175
Specials	9	14	13	21	8

Expressed proportionately, omitting the few special students, we have the following percentage figures:

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Liberal Arts	39	37	43	45.3	49.3
Applied Science	23	21	20	16.5	16.3
Engineering	12	12	11	7.5	8.1
Commerce	24	28	24	27.7	25

Of the whole student body 90.4 per cent are from North Carolina and 9.6 per cent from outside the State. South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, and New York send the largest representations. Porto Rico, Egypt, Persia, Ireland, and India are also represented.

Of the one hundred counties of North Carolina all except three, Graham and Mitchell in the extreme West and Tyrrell in the East, have representatives here this quarter. Guilford leads again with 130 students, followed by Orange with 110, Buncombe with 91, Mecklenburg with 87, Wake with 81, Forsyth with 57, Johnston with 50, Rowan with 46, Wayne with 43, Cumberland and Rockingham with 40 each, Gaston with 37, New Hanover with 36, Pitt with 35, Durham, Robeson, and Wilson with 33 each, Iredell with 30, Alamance with 28, Craven, Edgecombe, Lenoir, and Nash with 27 each, Catawba and Halifax with 26 each, and Granville with 25.

Different religious bodies are represented in the following numbers: Methodist 724, Baptist 604, Presbyterian 367, Episcopal 243, Christian 71, Lutheran 47, Jewish 39, Roman Catholic 31, Moravian 16, Reformed 14, Quaker 11, Congregational 5, Christian Science 4, Adventist 3, Universalist 3, Mormon 2, Hinduism 1, Pentecostal Holiness 1, Freidberg 1. Seventy stated no preference.

Dividing the student body into groups on the basis of the business or profession of the father of each, we find the following figures: Farmers 582, Merchants 369, Manufacturers 118, Lawyers 110, Physicians 96, Dealers in Insurance, etc. 96, Officials and Employees of Railroads 78, Salesmen 71, Ministers 66, Teachers 66, Public Officials 62, Mechanics 57, Bankers 44, Lumber-

men 43, Contractors 42, Druggists 32, Civil, etc. Engineers 31, Dealers in Tobacco 26, Auto and Garage Men 24, Brokers 19, Accountants 17, Proprietors of Hotels and Restaurants 11, Dealers in Live Stock 10, and, with numbers smaller than ten, Coffee blenders, Lithographers, Pilots, Publishers, Dentists, Jewelers, Boatmen, Miners, Coopers, Motormen, Fishermen, Lighthouse Keepers, Opticians, Livery-men, Undertakers, Photographers, Tanners, Jobbers, Tailors, Painters, Architects, Managers of Public Utilities, City Managers, Nursery men, Capitalists, Butchers, Bus Owners, Editors, Millers, Bottlers, Managers of Laundries.

A study of the grades for last session, showing the averages for the session of the Freshmen, the upper classes, members of fraternities, the whole undergraduate group, and the different schools, has been made. These averages are shown with the averages made during the four sessions prior to the last.

	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Freshmen	3.88	3.71	3.89	3.77	3.82
Upper Classes	3.43	3.31	3.37	3.30	3.28
Fraternity Members	3.64	3.49	3.44	3.39	3.36
Undergraduate Group	3.61	3.46	3.59	3.42	3.51
College of Lib. Arts	3.49	3.30	3.42	3.41	3.42
Premed. and S.B. Med. Students	3.86	3.81	3.68	3.73	3.91
Other Appli. Sci. & Eng'g.	3.52	3.30	3.30	3.01	3.26
School of Commerce	3.86	3.80	3.80	3.72	3.62

The averages of the individual fraternities are calculated for each quarter and the rankings established. Reports on these are furnished by us to the fraternities, the President of the University, and other properly interested persons. These averages and rankings are made up also for the whole session.

Further help in the office is needed, details of which will be submitted for consideration at a later date.

Very respectfully,

THOS. J. WILSON, JR., Registrar.

Report of the Dean of Students

To the President of the University:

In accordance with your request that this report deal especially with the present activities and plans, I beg to report the following:

Bureau of Vocational Information

The Bureau of Vocational Information in this its second year is presenting to the students in various ways the materials and information collected last year. Mr. Whitener has organized the freshmen signifying their choice of medicine, journalism, law, teaching, commerce, and several other professions into groups which meet about once a month for the discussion of some phase of that particular profession. Members of the University faculty have led some of these discussions, and successful leaders in the profession from the State have been present at other times. There have been organized also a series of groups of twenty composed of those freshmen who do not know yet what vocation they wish to follow. These groups are meeting once a month to study the various vocations and professions of interest to college men. In all, some 350 members of the freshmen class are thus being assisted. The *Tar Heel* and *Carolina Magazine* are carrying in each issue a series of articles dealing with various professions on which we have complete information. There is in course of preparation a pamphlet composed of sections written by the heads of the different schools and departments of the University, dealing with the vocational opportunities for which specialization in the respective departments equips the student. It is the purpose of this pamphlet to assemble for the use of University and high school students a sort of highway map, as it were, indicating the various roads through the University and the points in after life toward which they tend to lead.

The Bureau is also making an effort to find a variety of summer work for college students, in order that our students may use their summers to try out their various interests and find by trial and error the sort of work for which they are best fitted. In addition to these enterprises, Mr. Whitener gives considerable time to conferences with individuals who are puzzled about their plans and work and come in voluntarily to talk them over.

This fall quarter is the first time that Mr. Whitener has been on full time. The results already indicate that there is an abundance to be done which will be of genuine service to the students and the University. I should recommend a continuation of this experiment and more additional support, especially to provide for a large volume of correspondence and for a travel fund, in order that the Bureau may get in personal touch with the leaders in the State's work.

One institution of collegiate grade, which has been doing this kind of work since 1922, reports that departments as seemingly remote from vocational interest as those of classical and romance languages have noted and remarked

upon a greater earnestness and seriousness in their students since the vocational information work had made the student more conscious of relationships between life in college and after college. I see no reason why an adequate program in vocational information should not bear the same fruit here.

Dormitory Organization and Intramural Sports

When the first year of the work in dormitory organization and intramural sports closed, we found that the department had conducted University-wide contests in nine sports, enlisting 1298 students, scheduling 409 contests, and supplementing the freshmen and varsity squads in such a way that considerably more than half of the University students had actively participated in some form of athletic contest during the year 1923-24. Paralleling this activity and underlying it was the organization of every one of the dormitories, the election of officers, the installation of phones, and the bringing of dormitory officers together in monthly meetings for the discussion of matters of community concern.

This fall the department of intramural athletics not only retains Mr. Purser's part time but adds to that very nearly the full time of Mr. Floyd Griffin. With this expanded force, in the fall quarter the department has conducted a program of four sports instead of three, involving 995 students and 130 contests. Cross-country, tag football, tennis, pushball, and a frosh-soph tug-of-war at the beginning of the year compose the program. The cross-country race called out this year 228 men, as compared with 125 last year. The other sports have shown similar increases.

The dormitory organization, in addition to carrying forward its normal activities of last year, is working to develop dormitory centers in the three newest buildings. The rooms so wisely provided for that purpose are being used and will be of increasing value during the year. They have been furnished by the University and a small fund has been set aside to be expended by each dormitory in decoration of the room. It is too early in the year to assay the success of this experiment. This fall nearly every dormitory has voluntarily adopted a rule prohibiting the playing of musical instruments or any undue noise except within certain hours. It is, of course, hard to trace any chain of cause and effect in matters of this kind, but I believe that the dormitory organization and community spirit which is developing from inter-dormitory competition is a genuine force in improving the conditions of life within the buildings. Many members of the freshman class have expressed their genuine enjoyment of the dormitory smokers which were held the first week-end of school. These smokers were orgainzed by the dormitory officers and members of the sophomore class jointly. The new men were the guests of the occasion. In most of the dormitories there were some faculty speaker and some light refreshments, and in all there was practice of the University songs and cheers and the introduction of the new men to each other and to the upperclassmen. It was a matter of comment after the smoker that the relationship between the men in the dormitory was on more a plane of friend-

ship than the day before. As one freshman put it, before the smoker they passed each other in the hall without greeting; after the smoker it was "Hello, Bill," or "George," as the case might be.

Class Organization and Unification

The freshman-sophomore tug-of-war at the opening of college this fall called out a full attendance of both of these classes, about twelve hundred students. The sophomore class this fall undertook to be the guides and protectors of the freshman class. They supervised the dormitory smokers, they got in touch with the freshmen before they came to the Hill, organized a freshman smoker early in the year, and supervised the freshman class elections.

The Central Administrative Council of the Student Body, composed of the President of the Student Body, President of the Senior Class, and the Editors in-Chief of the *Tar Heel* and the *Magazine* have met this fall with all the leaders of the various student activities and discussed with them their program for the year. This meeting was followed by a large meeting of all these student leaders and, in addition, the Faculty Committee on Student Activities. The Central Administrative Council is at work now on such matters as class insignia and class finance systems. The one great purpose of all these measures is to assist in the development of *esprit de corps* in the various University classes. The Alumni Office has been especially interested in having this matter given attention, because of the large dependence of their work upon the vitality of class organization among the alumni. The proposal of the alumni last commencement that freshmen should room in special freshmen dormitories is being given serious consideration by the Central Council and various student leaders.

The campus campaign for the Graham Memorial Fund was very wisely presented to the students by Mr. Coates not as a mere campaign for funds but as a great University-wide enterprise, aiming at unification and offering in itself a great opportunity to achieve unity. The student leaders seized upon this ideal, and there were set in motion currents of thought and various enterprises which have been active ever since. The Central Administrative Council just described originated during that campaign last spring. The idea of preserving the unity of the campus through the period of its rapid growth is in the minds of all student leaders this fall, as many of the topics mentioned in this section will indicate. I think it is safe to say that the student leaders are facing the future with confidence—a statement which could not be made two years ago.

Maintaining Student Credit

This office is now coöperating with the Student Council and the deans of the various schools in eliminating the worthless check, carrying on the work so well started by Dean Royster last spring. It is now a part of the daily routine of this office to send to the banks every morning for a list of student checks which have been returned to them, to notify the student in question, and the dean of the school of which he is a member. As a result of the Student

Council's recommendation these men are allowed forty-eight hours in which to make the check good. Failing to do this, they are suspended from classes by their dean. Second offenses are reported to the Student Council for discipline. The operation of this plan has already resulted in a great decrease in the number of bad checks given, an increase in the promptness with which those given are paid, and two students suspended from school for second offenses. The success of the whole system depends upon the coöperation of the banks, and this has been given in the finest possible way.

Personnel Activities

The Psychology Department has given this year, in place of the general intelligence test hitherto used, a battery of nine short tests prepared by Dr. Thurstone, of the University of Chicago, and given by a number of institutions over the country for purposes of comparative study. Our participation in this coöperative enterprise is being expanded through our acceptance of an invitation to join hands with twelve Universities of national reputation in coöperative research on some student personnel problems, under the leadership of the American Council on Education. One of the most distinctive educational developments in the field of higher education at present is the rapidly growing interest of all progressive universities in the scientific study of college students and their responses to educational processes. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that this institution is in company with the leaders in this field and is exhibiting an experimental attitude in this particular piece of educational policy sufficient to lead the American Council on Education to select it as one of the thirteen whose coöperation they most desire.

Among the studies begun and noted in last year's report, that on student mortality is being merged in the larger activities of the Committee which you have appointed. The first definite results of my own beginnings in this matter indicate the wisdom of the appointment of a larger committee under Dr. Trabue's chairmanship. For instance, of the 249 men in the Class of '27, who are not now in school, only 127 were debarred from returning because of low grades. The average rank on the mental alertness test of the 249 who did not return was only 51 students lower than the median of the whole class. This would clearly indicate that among the "discards" there is much good material, judged in terms of mental alertness.

Routine Duties

In addition to those activities which have just been described in some detail because they are, to some extent, new and engaging much of the thought and energy of the staff, this office is carrying on the regular chapel program, administration of the loan funds, the freshman faculty counselor system, and general supervision of student activities, and the miscellaneous duties which fall to the lot of a coördinating agency, all involving countless individual interviews and a considerable correspondence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Housing Inspection

University inspection of student rooming conditions off the campus is urgently needed, as reported last year. I should like to call attention again to the recommendation contained in that report.

Freshman Assimilation

This office has, to some extent, been held responsible for the assimilation of the freshmen. The more I study this problem, the more I am forced to the conclusion that the period in a student's life beginning with his attempt to decide whether or not he should enter college and extending through his first attendance upon a college presents such specific problems that are common to all freshmen and enter so widely into his academic success or failure, that these problems should be made the object of study of one central office or of a closely knit group, and that this period should be placed under a supervision sufficiently unified and comprehensive to control its conditions and study its problems. What I am inclined to recommend is the appointment of a rather large committee on admission. It would be the business of this committee to study the factors that enter into a high school graduate's decision about college, to get in touch with those who intend to enter the University and secure full information about them, to supervise their registration, probably in advance of the other students, and to continue that supervision for at least the first quarter, in collaboration with the offices of the various deans. If possible, registration for a definite degree should be delayed until after the first quarter, and a standard preliminary course provided, which would not involve loss of credit in event of any future choice. Probably the engineering students should be excepted from this rule. That sort of problem would be a question of detail for the committee to work out. It is entirely possible that this committee should not be organized until the one on freshman mortality has reported. However, there are many things which could be done right away—for instance, obtaining fuller information about prospective freshmen, and giving their registration more individual attention during a two-day period in advance of the upperclass registration. I believe that the admission forms, similar to those now in use by the University of Chicago and Columbia University, might be used to advantage. A number of institutions have tried the plan of separate registration period for freshmen with great success. Freshman chapel and freshman counselor system have contributed much to the success with which our larger freshman classes have merged into the University life, but I believe the plan of organization I recommend here would carry us even farther.

Increase in Staff

The increase in the work of this office is making necessary an increase in the staff. The report of Dean Graham in 1919 called attention to the tremendous problems involved in the assimilation that year of a freshman class of 450. This year the freshman class numbers around 800 and the student body is nearly 1000 greater than was the case when this office was established. Unless I have a full time assistant, I will be forced to abandon either administrative enterprises on which we are engaged or the scores of personal conferences that I have on students' initiative every week. I believe that both should be continued.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS F. BRADSHAW.

Report of the Adviser to Women

To the President of the University:

I have the honor of presenting to you my fifth annual report as Adviser to Women.

The total enrollment of women students for the fall, winter and spring terms of 1923-1924, was 84. The registration and classification for the present fall quarter of 1924 are as follows:

Graduates	22
Seniors	22
Juniors	16
Sophomores	6
Freshmen	7
Special Students	20
Law	2
Medicine	2

This total of 97 shows more than 100 per cent increase in the number of women students at the University since the annual report of five years ago.

With the number of students approaching the one hundred mark, it is still possible for the personal touch to remain the basis for work for the Adviser to Women. Acquaintance with all the girls and individual conferences with many are a real source of help to her in the effort to stimulate and maintain friendly coöperation and fine fellowship among students themselves, between students and teachers, and between students and outside influences such as home and church. As long as our enrollment permits this relationship of intimate friend and counselor with students as individuals there is no anticipation of very grave trouble with social and moral standard on the campus. The present attitude of the student group is the strongest influence for high social standards and their enforcement.

The academic standing of the women students does not seem to be affected by increase in numbers. The general average grade for the year was 2.52. Eight students were recipients of honors. The lowest grade of any group or class was made by the freshmen. Interviews are held frequently with freshmen and careful note is made in order that supervision in the future may be more successful.

Significant development has been noted in the activities of women students. The Association has made a splendid beginning this quarter and the Student Council has shown real ability and vision in management of problems. One outstanding feature of the work during the year has been the publication of the "Handbook for Women Students." The purpose of the book is to bring together in convenient form information of particular interest to women students—such information not found in the University catalog. The result has been a more understanding and sympathetic group of new students.

So far only two national fraternities, Chi Omega and Pi Beta Phi, have chapters at the University of North Carolina. Pi Beta Phi registers a mem-

bership of 18 including pledges, and Chi Omega, 9. The scholarship maintained by these groups has been excellent. Many new and perplexing problems have arisen with the girls in this first year of admission and organization of fraternities. Adjustment to Pan Hellenic regulations and the honest rivalry on the part of the two chapters have kept the members busy. This transition period—first year—can hardly be considered a criterion for desirability or undesirability of fraternities from the standpoint of the University. Conditions at the University would be greatly improved, however, if as great an interest could be aroused among these students for improvement of the whole group as that shown for the chosen few who are invited to membership in a fraternity. A number of these students feel keenly on this matter and hope that, in the future, fraternities may help to make college life for all what we want it to be. Maybe this is possible; for this end we shall exert our best efforts.

During the year the plans for the Woman's Building have been completed, the location of the building decided upon, and recently, construction has begun. The object for which we have long labored is soon to be attained. The portion of the building to be completed will provide comfortable living quarters for about sixty-five students. When completed the building will house about one hundred student. This number is considered the most economical unit by institutions that have experimented with smaller and larger units. The architect has paid every attention, seemingly, to economy of service and at the same time has made possible both comfort and privacy for the student. He has given us a building not of the cold institutional type, but one which embodies ideals of simplicity and homelike beauty.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of Mrs. Emma A. Clark, who was with us so short a time as social director of the dormitory. With "the mildest manners and the gentlest heart" she brought her message and her influence lives on. She began her work with us in September, 1923, and died April 26, 1924.

Mrs. E. S. Johnson from Charlottesville, Va., has succeeded Mrs. Clark as social director of the Woman's Dormitory. Mrs. Johnson occupied a similar position in the Teachers' Home at Washington and is well qualified for the work here. Under her splendid care and stimulating leadership the women students are very optimistic over their future welfare.

The need of a gymnasium or some kind of recreation room for women students is obvious to all. It was hoped that this might be included in our Woman's Building; but for very evident reasons this could not be. So to us who are now trying to work out the problem, it seems that the only solution will be a sort of outdoor gymnasium at the rear of the Woman's Building. We bespeak your coöperation in determining if this plan would be feasible, and if not feasible, your help in solving our problem. We are not asking for a luxury but a necessary part of the proper educational provision for the university student.

In a report to the Director of the Summer School, Mr. N. W. Walker, the Adviser to Women stated the more glaring problems encountered in her first

experience with women students of the Summer School and made recommendations that might prove helpful in the future. These will not be repeated here.

Last spring, at your suggestion, the Adviser to Women made for the Committee on Correlation of State Institutions, a memorandum of a few points which were an outgrowth of her experience in her work in the University. The portion of this memorandum which relates to the University's policy toward women students and which would be a step toward the program of correlation, is included in this report as a recommendation. The present policy of the University admits girls who are residents of Chapel Hill to freshmen and sophomore classes. In a very few instances where question of finance is involved this may work for good; but often the policy is not desirable for student or University. To the girl it does not bring the life and experience she needs away from parental roof and environment; she needs the judgment and wholesome criticism of girls. In the girl's college she has time and place for friendly comparison; and there is social, physical and mental growth.

To the University the present policy brings the problem of determining the bona fide residents of Chapel Hill. Families have been known to establish residence in Chapel Hill for nine months in order to place daughters in the University.

In view of these facts and with a desire to see the institutions of North Carolina—a state definitely committed to real university education for women—so correlated and so united in their purpose of educated womanhood that they may function together for this end, I say frankly that it seems wise to exclude women students from freshmen and sophomore classes of the University of North Carolina, and so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. H. STACY, Adviser to Women.

The College of Liberal Arts

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

The most encouraging element to be found in the registration figures of the College of Liberal Arts for the present session is the largely increased size of the junior and senior classes. The senior class has enrolled one hundred and thirty members as opposed to seventy one in the fourth year class a year ago. The Junior class numbers two hundred and eight, an increase of fifty-six over the enrollment of the Junior class in 1923. The comparatively small number of A.B. graduates in 1923 represented the remainder of the small freshman class which entered the College of Liberal Arts in the year of the largest defection from the College, the year of the establishment of the School of Commerce. For the past three years the College has been receiving the largest single share of entering students. The freshman class in the College this year is, as the freshman class in the whole University, only slightly larger than the class that entered a year ago.

The returning tendency of students who intend to study medicine to obtain an A.B. degree before entering upon their medical training is noticeable in the registration of the College. This is due, in part, to the growing insistence of certain medical schools, directly or indirectly, upon a fuller undergraduate training than was demanded a few years ago. Our present curriculum leading to the A.B. degree offers a full opportunity for students seeking admission to first-rate medical schools to meet all the demands in the way of preliminary scientific training if they know early enough in their college careers what they purpose to do. Naturally, the curriculum cannot be changed to fit the conditions of a small and particular group of men who wish to accomplish two ends in a short space of time.

The consolation is indulged in that the larger numbers in the upper classes is in some measure due to the special efforts we have made in the past year against student failures in course work. This effort has been concerned chiefly with the freshmen, since the greater number of failures falls among this group, but it has not at all been confined to first year men. A not negligible number of students who failed all or practically all of their courses in the fall of 1923 were brought to a point of passing their work in the winter and spring quarters. To bring about this result, every means at hand was used. Dependence was placed upon both advice and threat; our system of probation did its share; help from parents was in many cases effective and practically always readily furnished. The practice of prodding brought about sufficiently good results to show that a certain amount of student waste can be salvaged in this way and to be convincing that the University is to some degree responsible for this sort of discipline. But the University cannot be expected to build up in a brief time a sense of responsibility in a boy whose

training has largely been in the opposite direction from infancy up. The University may stand in *loco parentis* if a solid parenthood has been established before the student enters, but it cannot easily engender a sense of discipline where none has been known in the home.

The number of students who fail to meet the requirements for remaining in the University is, after all, not excessively large. It runs about ten per cent. The larger number are freshmen. The raised requirements for sophomores and juniors operative this fall for the first time excluded, however, a larger number of members of these classes from reëntering than has been the case, and they undoubtedly spurred others to greater effort.

This matter of holding students somewhat rigidly to their tasks raises the question as to how far students are to be forced to work at their studies and how far they shall be invited by what some call widening or deepening the appeal of our teaching. Find what fault we may with the conventional programme of freshmen and sophomore studies, they have at any rate the great advantage of being a continuation of the high school studies from which these students have recently come. In the limited experience which we have had with immature students being placed in courses in which large matters are dealt with in broad summarizing fashion we have usually found that such students easibly become confused and bewildered.

The demands for passing the average course in the College of Liberal Arts have surely been increased. They would perhaps surprise many of our alumni of classes not so long out of the University. This has been brought about in spite of all the diverting conditions of life which attend the passing of the atmosphere of retirement which once surrounded the seat of the University, an atmosphere that has been dissipated by the ease and speed of transportation facilities and by all the other modern incentives toward restlessness. A good deal may be lost in these changed conditions. But college training for some time to come will scarcely be what it once was, a period of four years of idealism snatched at the close of youth from the immediately impending years of toil and responsibility, an experience which is responsible for much of the very fine sentiment with which a graduate in after years looks back to his college days. The period of forced responsibility comes earlier now upon college youth than it did a generation ago.

A cynical wag has recently said that the Devil no longer fears truth because truth has been organized and has therefore become harmless. But if our boasts be true that college is a preparation for life, isn't this sense of responsibility what the student of today will find in his world of tomorrow? And in that world will he not require discipline? In the inspirational period of college instruction, we may sometimes perhaps have mistaken the charm of personality in the teacher for instruction and teaching. With all the credit that is due to the inspiration toward good things aroused by such teachers we have frequently let this please us as an emotion without allowing it actually to affect our minds. Inspiration needs discipline for accomplishment.

We do need, however, well considered incentives to better scholarship to carry us beyond the performance of the task merely for the task's sake. If

we have come to the point of satisfying fairly well with our regulations the views of those teachers who believe that no student will work unless he is made to work, we should give some heed to those who believe that at least the average student will labor at his studies if he is fired by an incentive to do so. A proposal is under consideration to designate with some appropriate memorial graduates of unusual scholastic attainments and to select such men upon some sort of basis less mechanical than the mere computation of average grades. In addition, the faculty has recently voted to amend the class attendance rules so that no penalty which is imposed for absence alone shall fall upon a group of juniors and seniors chosen upon their good class records. This is an attempt to throw the responsibility of doing their work well upon a group which has shown that it may be trusted. The penalty for laxness of study lies in the student's hands and will be registered in his failure to pass his work.

It is hoped that the new plan for arranging the courses of the junior and senior years, which has been approved in principle by the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts, will also provide an incentive toward the selection of elective courses for the sake of an interest in the courses rather than, as is too frequently the case at present, to satisfy the details of a skillfully arranged scheme. The new scheme proposes to abolish the second minor and to allow the student to follow a major and a minor subject in related fields of knowledge. The present plan insists upon the work of his last two years being distributed over three fields.

The administration of this scheme of junior-senior studies will require a larger consideration of each case than is at present devoted to the choice of majors and minors; it will require greater coöperation among the heads of departments, the Registrar and the Dean than now exists. The task of making up major and minor subjects sits rather lightly at present. Supervision over this important part of our students' education is, however, an important administrative duty. Usually the student, too, is interested in the matter if his attention is rightly called to it. But this task, together with the personal attention demanded by students with an easily cultivated tendency to fall behind in their work, is a large undertaking among the more than eight hundred students in the College of Liberal Arts. The valuable help which Professor C. A. Hibbard is lending this year in the conduct of my office is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. ROYSTER, Dean.

The School of Applied Science

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present a brief report concerning the School of Applied Science for the year ending December 1, 1924.

During last year I was away on leave of absence from the University on the Kenan Foundation, studying at Harvard University. I wish here to record my grateful thanks to you and to the Board of Trustees for this opportunity to investigate more fully the many advances made in Physics during the past decade, and to prepare myself more fully to carry on the work of the Physics Department and the School of Applied Science here in the University.

I wish also to thank Dr. James M. Bell, who acted as Dean during my absence, for his efficient work, and for the fine spirit in which he performed the duties of the position.

Attendance and Scholarship

The number of students in the various courses in this School has steadily grown from year to year, and this year is no exception. To date 259 have registered for work leading to the Bachelor's degree in Chemistry, Geology or Medicine, and in the Pre-Medical and Pre-Dental courses. This does not tell the whole story, however, of the students who are making a specialty of work in applied science. Some of the best medical schools require an A.B. degree or its equivalent for entrance, and quite a number of our students take the Arts course here in preparation for medicine, instead of the shorter courses. Then, too, some students major in science while taking an Arts course, and thus get practically the same work as in the School of Applied Science.

It is a most encouraging fact that the students in applied science, in spite of the difficulty of the subjects they study, and their restricted choice of electives, share with the women students and the engineering students in leading the University student body in scholarship, as shown by the Registrar's report.

Improvements

The greatest addition to the work of the School in its entire history, probably, is the new chemistry building now in progress.

Dr. Bell describes it as follows: "The building now under construction for the Department of Chemistry is to be called the Venable Hall of Chemistry in honor of Dr. F. P. Venable, former President of the University. The floor area is approximately 55,000 square feet,—about two and one-half times the floor area of the old Chemistry Hall. In general plan the new building is to be L-shaped, the front, or east wing, being three stories high, and the south wing being two stories high, with a sub-basement under the western end

of the wing. Within the court of the L and completely filling the space are a large lecture-room and the large general laboratories,—all under sky light. In this way the problems connected with ventilation and illumination can be met very satisfactorily. The saw-tooth factory roof will be entirely concealed by the main building and by high outside walls.

"The main portion of the building is of red brick, all floors are of reinforced concrete, the roof is of steel and pyrobar, and the partitions of brick or hollow tile, or of plastered metal lath. The only woodwork will be the doors, door frames, and some of the window frames. The fire hazard is thus reduced to a minimum.

"Laboratories have been provided for General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Physical and Electrical Chemistry, and for Industrial Chemistry, the last-named laboratory having a clear height of 20 feet. Six lecture rooms are provided, the largest with a seating capacity of 250. A large library, seminar room and museum are also provided for. The store room is in the center of the court, within easy access to all laboratories.

"The south wing contains forty-two small rooms for staff offices and for research work of the faculty and students. It is expected that the work of the department during the coming Summer School will be carried on in Venable Hall."

Other improvements have been made during the year in the work of the School, due to the addition of new members of the faculty to strengthen our research and teaching staffs, the development of new courses and the purchase of much-needed books and apparatus.

Needs of the School

The most prominent need of the School is, and has been for many years, a building for the use of the Department of Geology. The unsatisfactory and dangerous quarters which the department has long occupied have been so often described that it is useless to repeat the description, except to add that the crowding is worse than ever.

As Professor Cobb says, "among the men who have studied Geology here are many who have achieved enviable reputations as teachers in some of our great universities and colleges, as Harvard, Vanderbilt, Texas, Rutgers, Louisiana, and Northwestern, or in work in state and federal surveys, in coal and iron mining, in soil investigation, in oil geology, and in ceramics. If we are to continue this good work and develop the department to what it should be, we must have, and have at once, laboratories large enough and adequate equipment for up-to-date instruction in the several sides of this great subject."

Other needs of the School are a workshop in Phillips Hall in charge of a trained mechanician, more money for the purchase of journals and books and for modern apparatus along the new lines which are everywhere opening to modern scientific research, and certain needed repairs, the details of which have been already communicated.

Very respectfully yours,

A. H. PATTERSON, Dean.

The School of Commerce

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

To the President of the University:

The School of Commerce begins the year 1924-25, the sixth of its existence, with a total enrollment of 481, thus maintaining practically unchanged the numbers of last year. It is occasion for relief that the School is thus spared the extreme congestion that would have followed a continuance of last year's phenomenal rate of growth. The freshmen this year number 191 as compared with 196 last year. Commerce seniors total 59. Allowing for the usual percentage of failures, we should graduate approximately 52 or 53 as compared with 39 last year, and 27 in 1923.

Since the last report, several changes have been made in the Commerce faculty. To fill the vacancies left by the resignations of Messrs. Fernald and Harrell, Mr. M. D. Taylor and Mr. M. Hearne have been added. Net additions were made by the acquisition of Mr. T. C. Pakenham to teach economic theory, and of Mr. J. M. Lear to take care of the work in insurance. Our full time teaching staff in Economics and Commerce alone now consists of 14 men.

The number of courses offered by this group has been enlarged within the present year by three, making the total now listed in the catalog, and actually given, 62, which by a considerable margin exceeds the offerings of any other southern university in this particular field of study.

Having apparently passed the stage of spectacular growth as regards the number of students and of faculty members, we are now entering a period which, it is to be hoped, will be noteworthy for another type of expansion. Here reference is to that type of growth which is revealed by qualitative rather than by quantitative measurements.

Evidence of such growth is manifest from several points of view. First, the faculty, through its own intensive efforts, as well as through the personnel changes of recent years has become for the most part a highly specialized group. Men who but recently were forced to spread their efforts over a wide range of subjects to the exclusion of intensive work in any one of them, are now able to concentrate their energies within fields of especial interest, thus adding appreciably to their teaching effectiveness as well as to their achievements in research.

Coincident with this development and, in fact, a part of it, is a decided deepening of course content, and a more scientific placing of boundary lines between the fields of the various subjects. A determined effort is being made to break away from the sprawling "survey" type of course, and to keep the student in touch with his "perspective" through the superior method of course coördination carefully planned by the various instructors in related fields.

Such a scheme of instruction designed to give depth of treatment without sacrifice of breadth necessarily calls for a more careful supervision of course selections on the part of students than would otherwise be given. This we have accomplished by the arrangement of courses into related groups. Each student in his junior year elects one of these groups and is thus assured of a range of study more or less compact, and sufficiently foundational in nature to serve as a basis for future progress.

Although from the beginning high standards of performance on the part of students have been insisted upon, we are increasing our efforts to secure from them a still more satisfactory response as regards the quality of their work. Course revisions to the end of more effective presentation is the order of the day. Materials for study have been greatly enlarged and made more available to the students through the open shelf policy of the Commerce reading room. Maximum rigidity is practised by the instructors generally in the grading of students. Except in the case of seniors, students are not allowed to take more than three and a half courses per quarter, unless an average grade of C is maintained. Our policy at present is toward a relentless weeding out of those students who demonstrate inability or unwillingness to profit from our courses.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the fact that in our attempt to reach greater teaching effectiveness and to encourage in the students a more interested attitude, we have been materially aided by the increased volume of business literature put at our disposal this year through funds obtained from the students themselves. The per capita fee of one dollar per quarter begun this fall supplies us with some hundreds of volumes, together with many periodical publications, and the services of the leading statistical organizations, all of which are indispensable, yet otherwise unobtainable, additions to our teaching materials. Truly, from the standpoint of the students, this small fee is as bread cast upon the waters that returns to the giver many fold.

There is pressure for more graduate work both from faculty and students. Of the latter the total number, including recent alumni, has now become large enough to assure each year a group of substantial size for advanced study.

Faculty desire for such a development follows naturally upon the approximate completion of our undergraduate curriculum. Having become adjusted to well defined grooves of specialization, the instructors in the interest of their own development must move forward into constructive research work. Yet time and energy limitations preclude such activity on an appreciable scale unless in conjunction with the work of advanced students.

In the need of the State for more business men of exceptional equipment, we find the most convincing reason, however, for the establishment of a graduate curriculum more comprehensive than we now possess. Intensive and highly specialized training in any important phase of industry or commerce cannot be derived from undergraduate work. Moreover, the exercise of creative faculties and qualities of initiative is but slight until the student gets beyond the boundaries of undergraduate routine.

Our present program of qualitative expansion aims at still another goal: the establishment of a scientifically administered bureau of business research. Placing it last in the order of discussion does not imply either remoteness of attainment or lack of importance. On the contrary, this goal may well be thought of as being the *sine qua non* of genuine success in the plans above set forth. In addition it is to be regarded as prerequisite to the performance of certain hitherto unattempted functions in behalf of the state at large.

Such a bureau would establish direct and permanent contacts with a large number of representative business enterprises with a view to deriving from them statistical information relative to their organization and management. It would also solicit from them statements of their current problems. Students would derive a manifold advantage from such data, as they would be called upon to assist in its collection and tabulation as well as in its analysis and interpretation. It would be of equal advantage to instructors as by its aid they would be the better able to keep abreast of the ever changing methods and problems of business. No instructor can long be dependable in his teaching of business subjects without constant renewal of connections with primary sources.

For business men such an organization would be a clearing house of pertinent information, and at the same time serve as a committee of consultation prepared, in the light of carefully assembled facts, to give expert opinion upon such problems as should be presented for analysis.

Such a bureau properly organized and financed would obviously constitute the very capstone of our educational endeavors. Its urgency then is in direct ratio to the importance of the School of Commerce in the work of the University and in the life of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

C. T. MURCHISON, Acting Dean.

The Graduate School

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

Our Graduate School has progressed in several ways toward more complete understanding of its place as a fundamental part of the University organization. The distinction between the Graduate School and the various undergraduate colleges, and the relation it holds to the professional schools, are important conditions to this understanding. To differentiate between graduate and undergraduate work, to define the Graduate School in terms of its function to prepare its students for specialized careers, and to realize in it the center of the creative work of the University, are all essential steps in this process.

I

Particularly in the South, graduate work has been thought of as an extension of time spent in study, in course-units added to those required for the A.B., as a fifth year in college, rather than as an initiation into university as distinguished from college work. The difference between university and college is not one of size or of name. The function of the college is to lay foundations, to offer opportunities for broad culture, to transmit to the new generation such portion of the accumulated knowledge of past and present as may be of service in the process of orientation with life. The function of the graduate school is specialization. The reason why a college cannot maintain a graduate school lies in this difference in function, which is organic. A college may offer a five years course in arts and sciences, and may give a master's degree on the completion of this course; it does not acquire a graduate school thereby.

This distinction is not merely of words. It affects both professor and student. The college teacher is a preceptor. The graduate teacher is an explorer, accompanied by one or a dozen youths who share with him the perils, the excitements, and the rewards or failures of the expedition. The college proceeds through class periods, records absences and calls rolls, assigns lessons and tests, insists on orderly mastery of materials predigested in lectures or handbooks. The graduate school cannot assign lessons, for the continent of the unknown is yet unmapped; it can only point out the mountain peaks and the valleys, suggest the method by which they may be conquered, strengthen the spirit and clear the vision of those who are to essay the task. The college deals with a body of organized knowledge; to the graduate school knowledge is in the making.

It is quite true that this exploration of the unknown is not the only function of the graduate school. Its relations to the professional schools are very close. Teaching, like law and medicine, is a learned profession, and it is to the graduate school that we must look not merely for future investigators but

for high school and college teachers. No service to the state is more vital than guarding the standards of the great professions and fitting experts for the thousand needs of government and people. It is relatively easy for the layman to realize the value of the law school and the school of medicine; their courses are standardized; they prepare for old and honored professions. But in the training of teachers, the standards requisite for the highest service cannot be secured on terms less exacting, and a similar development of graduate professional training is to be noted in engineering, in science as it is related to industry, in the several forms of the study of society, and even in business. The preparation for all these newer professions falls within the province of the graduate school. The claim of the graduate school upon the state for necessary equipment and maintenance rests on precisely the same grounds as the claim of the law school and the medical school. Its claim is greater, for its range is wider and it serves not one but a group of professions.

The graduate school is organized, therefore, on the basis of the differentiation between its work and that of the undergraduate college, by its responsibility toward the advancement of learning through research, and by its position as one of the professional schools of the university. With these professional schools, it constitutes the university as distinct from the college. The graduate school is not an appendix. An institution passes from the status of college to that of university when its college is no longer the preponderating or determining part of its organization, but is regarded as one of a group of coördinate schools.

Such a conception is in line with present tendencies. While we have not yet successfully developed in this country a university consisting entirely of graduate plus professional schools, some institutions, such as Harvard, Yale, and Columbia, differentiate sharply between college and university; many others are establishing separate graduate faculties as distinguished from collegiate faculties, and separate budgets for the graduate school. Moreover, the older professional schools, such as law and medicine, are raising their entrance requirements, so that a bachelor's degree will soon be a pre-requisite to admission in all standard schools. Purely graduate work in business administration, in education, and in various technical courses is also provided in some American institutions, and this movement is certain to grow. Finally, it is necessary to take into account the cost of libraries and laboratories for advanced work, the cost of graduate instruction, and the tendency of graduate students to concentrate in institutions which can offer opportunities for the most effective work.

With these facts in mind, I wish to review briefly the work of our Graduate School for the past year, preparatory to raising the question whether we desire to have, or can have, a graduate school of high rank at the University of North Carolina.

II

In respect to the numbers of students seeking advanced degrees here, the situation is satisfactory. The total registration at this date, including the summer and fall quarters of the current year, is 346. These students come from eighteen states and foreign countries. They hold bachelor's degrees

from eighty-three institutions. Sixty-eight of them already hold the master's degree, so that the proportion of second and third year students is much higher than ever before.

Even more significant than this tripling of registration within four years is the increase in the number of advanced degrees conferred at commencement. Last year sixty-one advanced degrees were conferred, six of these being the doctorate. We continue to place great stress on the master's degree as evidence not only of specialized study but also of training in research method. Several departments maintain special seminars in methods of research to which candidates for the master's degree are assigned in the first quarter of residence; with the work on the thesis, which continues for two quarters, this gives three courses, one-third of the credit required for the degree, to training in research. At the same time, we require both written and oral general examinations, quite apart from course examinations, at the end of the period of study. Unless a student comes to us with a good undergraduate preparation in the field of his major, it is becoming increasingly difficult for him to attain the master's degree in one year. The degree is truly a graduate degree in content and method; students who attain it find that they have gained something quite different from the mere addition of a number of courses to those they presented for the bachelor's degree; those who proceed to the doctorate are well prepared for the greater freedom from course prescriptions that the more advanced study involves.

Many of those who received master's degrees are registered this year for work leading to the doctorate. Others of the group desired to continue, but failed to secure the necessary funds, and we had no scholarships or other aids to offer them. All those who desired positions have been placed, either through the Appointments Bureau, a new and already useful phase of the work of the Graduate Office, or through other means. Of the six doctors, one is an instructor and two were appointed assistant professors here, another is professor of English in a leading college of South Carolina, the fifth is Dean of Women in a southern state university, and the sixth holds a special fellowship for further study with us. So well known is the work of the scientific departments that most recipients of the degree of Master of Science find positions in industrial research and engineering and do not continue for the doctorate. Many holders of advanced degrees naturally become teachers. The Appointments Bureau has records of holders of our graduate degrees who are teaching in such institutions as the University of Cincinnati, the University of South Carolina, Columbia University, University of the South, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Mississippi College for Women, University of Chattanooga, Converse College (S. C.), Wells College (N. Y.), Miami University, and the University of Indiana. Colleges within the state to which last year's students have gone include Queens, Elon, and High Point. All these are evidences of the fact that our Graduate School is a professional school coördinating with the other professional schools of the University.

It is not, however, by the number of students from many states that the Graduate School is to be judged, nor from its value as a professional school preparing its students for specialized careers. The crucial test is in its contribution to research.

For a record of investigations carried on during the past year I refer to the special bulletin, "Research in Progress," which is issued annually by the Graduate Office. There has been no diminution in the interest and variety of the studies that bear directly upon the welfare of the State. A few examples, chosen quite by chance, are as follows: studies in spruce turpentine, in dyes, in liniments and emulsions, in stream pollution, all illustrating contributions of the scientific laboratories to matters of every day concern; economic and social studies illustrated by the North Carolina Club Year Book, by separate studies such as one on Deep River coal fields, by studies of rural life in Germany, Denmark and France, by studies of typical mill villages. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway is the subject of an historical and economic investigation. The study of State history is enriched by collections of letters and by essays on topics like "The Work of the Baltimore Association among the Friends during the Reconstruction Period." Indian remedies of western North Carolina and medicinal plants of the State are subjects that combine ethnological with scientific and historical interest. An unusually valuable series in educational research includes studies in the intellectual achievements of grammar and high school pupils in the State, county histories of education, vocational guidance for college freshmen. Noteworthy progress has been made in the direction of coöperative research. Some of our journals publish the results of work done in other institutions as well as our own. The North Carolina Academy of Science is an association of workers in scientific fields throughout the State. Several departments have joined in the study of problems which cross departmental lines, examples being the study of liniments and emulsions by the departments of chemistry and pharmacy, the study of the Deep River section by the departments of engineering and commerce, and the work of the Institute for Research in Social Sciences. This last organization, which has ample funds from outside sources, is one of the most notable examples of coöperative research among a group of departments in recent university history. Ten research assistants have so far been appointed to assist the departmental staffs. Aid for faculty research projects, cared for during the last three years by a special fund, is augmented by the assignment to the Graduate Administrative Board of the income of $25,000 of the Smith Bequest. The Bureau of Educational Research, with limited funds, has published several valuable monographs. The more specialized research organizations, such as the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, with one hundred and fifty members, and the Philological Club, with eighty-five members, have held regular meetings, and the Graduate Club is occupied with various problems of methods of investigation.

If we add to this review the various research publications, such as *Studies in Philology,* which in October completed its twenty-first volume, the tenth year of its publication as a quarterly; the *Elisha Mitchell Journal,* official

organ of a society that has held upwards of three hundred stated meetings; the *Journal of Social Forces*, which last year published one hundred and forty articles on a wide variety of topics, and the publications of the University Press, our summary will give an idea of activity in investigation fully comparable with the increase in the size of the Graduate School in faculty and student body, and in the number of higher degrees conferred.

Yet the situation is not altogether reassuring. The presence of a considerable number of graduate students, while a stimulus to a professor in many ways, is also a serious handicap. Such students require time; one does not lecture to them in large classes. We have relatively few professors the major portion of whose time is given to graduate students. There still remains, in too many cases, a situation in which a busy undergraduate teacher adds, at hasty and irregular intervals, conferences with advanced students. Too many classes are of the undergraduate-graduate variety; too few are research courses in the true sense. Some of our most productive scholars are burdened with administrative details that play havoc with their research. There are signs of a slowing down of the passion for investigation that has always been characteristic of this institution.

Moreover, while it is true that the current issue of *Research in Progress* is larger than any of its predecessors, two facts stand out. One is that the increased bulk is due to the increase in the number of theses accepted for advanced degrees. By far the largest number of these, as is proper enough, are presented by candidates for the master's degree. Tested as a series of abstracts of research carried on by professors, the bulletin is less impressive. The second fact is that the bulk of the investigation is done by first year students. It is inevitably immature. Much of it is of a nature that corresponds to investigation familiar in commercial and industrial organizations. Facts, statistics, suggestions for improvement—this is a formula that is also suitable for such business investigations as the discovery of means for reducing overhead, checking up on salesmen, and developing new markets. That it is of value both to the student and to the State I do not for a moment deny. But contributions to learning, as distinguished from gathering and tabulating facts, are not so easily come by. They demand long training, skilled judgment, a vivid and penetrating imagination, and a spiritual dedication rarely met, and they are precious because of the self-dedication that is their condition. We have examples of this research in the true sense, this year as heretofore. We need more. To get them, we must be sure to protect the true research man against the casual demands of the routine day, even against himself. We must be sure not to confuse the solution of elementary problems, no matter how practical and helpful, with that more abstract investigation which is the basis of all genuine addition to human knowledge. The highest function of the Graduate School, after all, is not to make the engineer or the technologist, but the scholar.

III

On these foundations the State of North Carolina may build a Graduate School of the first rank if it so desires. It becomes a question of how far the State should go toward providing adequate facilities for advanced study. It is true that only a very few state universities now have graduate schools in the sense that I have sought to define in this report. Most of them stop with the college, despite the fact that some advanced degrees are conferred and some sort of graduate organization is attempted. Yet the evolution is unquestionably toward proper support for graduate schools independent of the college and on a par with the professional schools.

The conditions of such a development, as I have tried to show, are separation from the undergraduate colleges in courses, methods, and to a certain extent in the faculty; realization of the Graduate School as the center of creative work of the University, and recognition as a professional school. If we are to make further progress, we should work toward the following objectives: 1. A separate budget for the Graduate School, including instruction, aids for research, fellowships and scholarships, permanent improvements and overhead expense. 2. Some plan by which the graduate faculty may be more clearly defined. More liberal provisions should be made for reduction of teaching hours in the case of men directing the work of a considerable number of advanced students. Provision is also needed for reduction of teaching hours for certain periods or terms, or for leave of absence, while a professor is actively engaged on some research problem. 3. Recognition of the Graduate School as a professional school with the same claim on the maintenance funds of the University as the schools of law and medicine.

The recommendations which I have made in the last four years have been based on these objectives. The present situation, taking into account what has been done toward giving the Graduate School some measure of support is as follows:

Fellowships and Other Aids for Students. No provision has been made for fellowships outside the teaching appointments. Since the holders of these appointments render service to the University in excess of the amount of the stipend, this means simply that we have no fellowships at all. The stipend of the teaching fellowships will have to be increased, first because it is too far below the compensation of one year instructors, and second because departments are making, through necessity, so many claims upon the time of these men that there is little advantage to the holders. We have no provision for aiding men who are nearing the end of a three or four year period of study toward the doctorate. We have no research assistantships in the true sense of the term. Fifteen tuition scholarships become available next year, but since up to four years ago no graduate student paid tuition, it is hard to see any special concession in this limited provision. As a matter of fact, there should be differentiation between the tuition paid by residents of the State of North Carolina and those coming from other states. To guard against possible hardships, there should be a number of scholarships, of varying stipends. We have no loan funds, an imperative need. No provision is made

for women, who are not eligible to the teaching fellowships. Last year the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon two young women, the first women in the history of the University to receive this highest of our degrees. Several women of high gifts have been compelled to give up their plans because we have no fellowships or other aids for women students.

Aids for Faculty Research. We have made a beginning in this direction, but only a beginning. Our fund from the Trustees this year is $500. The fund at the University of California, given by the Regents from the state income, last year was $37,200, and this amount was entirely distinct from departmental research funds, also granted by the state, and the income, amounting to $13,000 a year, from a special fund. We have no departmental research funds. The income from a part of the Smith Bequest, yielding $1500 annually, is now available, but it should be used for publication or for larger research projects, not for the small grants which the Administrative Board has been accustomed to make from the Trustees' fund.

Library Appropriation. The Library is becoming increasingly valuable in its store of books; the new building will become a center of research. We should realize clearly that time is working against us in the matter of building a research library. The books we most need are not to be bought in open market like automobiles or tobacco. The world's stock of the books and documents essential to research is limited, and the multiplication of great universities is bringing competition for the possession of valuable books to an extent unknown a few years ago. To use but one illustration, the University of Minnesota the other day dedicated a magnificent new library building, erected at a cost of a million and a quarter dollars. They have about four hundred thousand volumes now; the capacity of the new building is more than a million, and they are buying the books necessary to fill the building. Multiply this by forty, and it becomes clear that in a very few years many books absolutely essential to a research library can be secured only at very high prices if at all. Every dollar spent wisely in the purchase of books now will multiply itself many times; there is no sounder investment for a university.

Publication. The research journals published by the University have been a valuable agency in establishing the standing of the institution in the world of scholarship. They cannot be maintained without funds. Funds are needed, also, to sustain and develop the work of the University Press, which should publish books and monographs too large to be included in the journals. The responsibility of a university to aid in the advancement of learning through the publication of the results of investigation is now very generally recognized. It is pleasant to know that this University was among the first state institutions to adopt such a policy.

Budget and Faculty. I suggest the appointment of a joint committee of Trustees and of the Administrative Board, the President to be a member, to study the problems of a Graduate School Budget and of changes and adjustments in the appointment and duties of professors in the graduate faculty. This committee should make recommendations for the General Budget of 1926.

EDWIN GREENLAW, Dean.

The Law School

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the report of the Law School for the year ending November 1924.

The Law School was during the year 1923-24 ably administered by Acting-Dean Atwell Campbell McIntosh. His colleagues were throughout the year, Professor Patrick Henry Winston, Associate Professor Robert Hasley Wettach, Assistant Professors Albert Coates and Fred B. McCall. Professor George L. Clark also served on the faculty during the second semester. Mr. McCall has resumed his practice at Charlotte and Mr. Clark has taken up work at the University of Cincinnati. Mr. Frank S. Rowley, A.B., LL.M., was added to the faculty and began his work with the opening of school this fall. Miss Lucile Elliott continues in and ably fills her position as Law Librarian and Secretary.

In the summer of 1924 Acting-Dean McIntosh and Professor Winston conducted the work for the first half of the term; and Judge W. P. Stacy of the State Supreme Court, and Acting-Dean McIntosh for the second half. The high quality of the work done in the school during the past year is attested by the fact that 32 out of 36 applicants from this school (i.e. above 90 per cent) passed the bar examination. This seems significant in view of the fact that only 55 per cent of all applicants passed. I am inclined to recommend that the term be lengthened to a full quarter of twelve weeks and that the scope of the work be enlarged in the summer of 1925 by offering a number of law courses for credit toward the law degree. Dean McGehee, speaking of this matter in 1922 said:

"It is believed that such a plan will appeal to those of our students who are desirous of shortening the time required for graduation in law, and may appeal to students in other states where no facilities for summer work are offered."

It would be necessary to offer six courses each being given six hours per week for a term or half quarter in order to provide a twelve hour schedule for students of the various classes. It is probably desirable to continue to give a review course during the summer of 1925 for the benefit of students who are preparing to take the bar examination in August. The review work should be discontinued after 1925. We aim in our full course to give a student sufficient mental discipline and information to enable him to pass the bar examination. A student who falls short of having completed a course such as ours, is not, in the judgment of the American Bar Association, fitted for admission to the bar. We are under no duty to abet him in coming prematurely to the bar.

The academic work of the year 1923-24 is summarized in the accompanying table.

Table Showing Scholarship with Preliminary Education, Classes, and Women Students

1. Classified for Comparison	STUDENTS EXAMINED ON ONE-HALF OR FULL YEARS WORK																											
	Total	Sem. Hrs.	Students Examined on ½ or full years Work		Passed All Work		Conditioned in One or More Subjects		Failed in One or or More Subjects		No and Percentages Making Average Grade Of												Left		Returned in Fall		Graduated	
											A		B		C		D		E		F							
	No.	Av.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2. All Law Students	125	27.6	105	84	58	55.2	17	16.1	30	28.5	6	5.7	23	21.9	30	28.5	35	33.3	9	8.5	2	1.9	20	16	63	50.4	9	72
3. 3rd Year Class	15	28.6	12	80	10	83.3			2	16.6	1	8.3	3	25	4	33.3	4	33.3					3	20	2	13.3	9	72
2nd Year Class	39	28.5	34	87.1	16	47	7	20.5	11	32.3	2	5.8	6	17.6	11	32.3	13	38.2	2	5.8			5	12.8	14	35.8		
1st Year Class	56	26.7	48	85.7	28	58.3	8	16.6	12	25	3	6.2	13	27	11	22.9	15	31.2	6	12.5			8	14.2	29	51.7		
Specials	15	28.6	11	73.3	4	36.3	2	18.1	5	45.4	0		1	9	4	36.3	3	27.2	1	9	2	18.1	4	26.6	8	53.3		
4. College Grad	33	28.1	29	87.8	23	79.3	3	10.3	3	10.3	4	13.7	11	37.9	7	24.1	7	24.1					4	12.1	11	33.3		
Under Grad	77	28.1	65	84.4	31	47.6	12	18.4	22	33.8	2	3	11	16.9	19	29.2	25	38.4	8	12.3			12	15.5	34	44.1		
High School Students	15	28.6	11	73.3	4	36.3	2	18.1	5	45.4			1	9	4	36.3	3	27.2	1	9	2	18.1	4	36.3	8	53.3		
Women 2nd Year	1	30					1	50									1	50							1	50		
Women 1st Year	1	30			1	50							1	50											1	50		

I would call to your attention two things that appear in the table, first, the relation of preliminary education to professional study and second, the large number of students who do not finish their course. The argument in favor of college training as a prerequisite of law study is generally directed to the need a lawyer has for it in his practice. This table would indicate that he needs it also in his study of law. It appears for example that 79 per cent of the college graduates passed all their work while only 36 per cent of the men without college work passed in all their work. It appears that 50 per cent of the college graduates made an average of B. or better while only 9 per cent of the non-college men attained a B. average. The men with part of a college course fall between these extremes.

The great exodus from the school appears to be at the end of the second year. It will be observed that only 35 per cent of the second year class returned. A large shrinkage of the first year class is the inevitable result of strict scholastic requirements. The large shrinkage of the second year class, however, must be otherwise explained. It apparently indicates that men are using the school as a means of getting to the bar and that when the school has served this purpose they are through with it. This practice is unfortunate for the student who resorts to it and prejudicial to the public good. No man can profitably undertake to practice law until he is fit to measure strength with able and well educated men; much less should society be subjected to the drag of supporting an incompetent attorney. This deplorable tendency of students to quit school at the end of their second year can be, to some extent, corrected by limiting their election of subjects. It has been our practice to permit a second year student to elect from the third year those subjects which he needs in passing the bar examination. He thus takes subjects out of their proper order. This bungles his course whether he later decides to complete it or not. We propose to require in the future that he take our subjects in the usual order. This will relieve us from being party to the student's ill advised short-cut. We conceive our function to lie in providing a thorough and methodical course rather than in pushing a large number to the bar.

Our physical equipment is in most respects excellent. The building is proving to be admirably adapted to our work. The needs of the library, however, are urgent. The former housing of the Law School was such that the library could not be built up. It is far behind the other phases of the School's development. An adequate library is so vital to the work of a law school that this gap demands our immediate attention. It would require the expenditure of $20,000 to bring our library up to a par with the libraries of other schools that otherwise stand in about our class.

The Law Review was conducted last year under the editorship of Professor Wettach. Three numbers of Volume II were published and the fourth number will be out soon. The numbers published are highly creditable in content and appearance. There has been favorable comment on it both within and outside the State. The editorial work, however, has been very heavy and the list of paid subscriptions is only about 200. The financial deficit has been

considerable. It is our plan to cut the size of the magazine beginning with the next number and to send it gratuitously to any lawyer in North Carolina who asks for it. We believe this plan will make the *Review* more useful to the bar and more attractive to the student as a means of expression. The financial deficit can be held as low under the new plan as it has been under the old one.

The work of the Law Clubs has been carried on with enthusiasm. Much credit for their success is due to Professor Coates who has guided and correlated their work. These clubs function as voluntary moot courts providing actual experience for their members in arguing cases. The Law School Association has grown out of the clubs and is devoted to the general promotion of the Law School. A notable achievement of the Association is the procuring for the Law School of a number of portraits—among them being portraits of Dr. John Manning, Judge William H. Battle and Judge James E. Sheppard.

Respectfully submitted,

M. L. FERSON, Dean.

The School of Medicine

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the School of Medicine:

On former occasions I have pointed out the urgent need for the expansion of the School into a full four-year diploma-granting school. While the need is not less urgent further comment at this time is unnecessary.

In my last report I suggested a program looking towards a closer coöperation between the School of Medicine and other schools and departments of the University in which certain general courses in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, and bacteriology were to be offered to undergraduate and graduate students in the Science and Arts courses. The program in respect to the courses in bacteriology was submitted to the Administrative Boards of the School of Applied Science, the School of Engineering, and the College of Liberal Arts. The School of Applied Science promptly accepted the program and the courses in bacteriology are now offered as elective subjects for degrees given under its jurisdiction. We feel that these courses should be accepted by the School of Engineering and the College of Liberal Arts to a like extent. While these matters are very important for the future development of the School of Medicine they have been fully discussed in previous reports.

I wish to call your attention at this time particularly to the Extension Medical Course which has been given under the direction of the Extension Division with the coöperation of the School of Medicine. The plan of the course as first suggested by Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the State Board of Health and given its first try-out in 1916 as a joint enterprise of the State Board of Health and the University, stands out conspicuously as a unique experiment in post-graduate medical education, and has attracted the attention of national groups concerned with educational movements. As a frank departure from the traditional post-graduate course given in the thoroughly organized clinics of the large cities it seemed to be in conflict with the upward trend of educational standards, but as a method of approach to the practical problem of getting the fruits of medical progress into the hands of the general practitioners, especially those of the rural districts, it offered possibilities of service which have been realized in no small measure. The experiment has accomplished something eminently worth the effort, not only in our own State, but we believe has given impetus to movements which have the common purpose of improving in a sympathetic, effective way the general practice of medicine.

In the ten courses offered up to this time, two in 1916, two in 1922, four in 1923, and two in 1924, eleven hundred and twenty-nine physicians have been registered. In consideration of the fact that the groups have included men

of all ages, engaged in active practice, many living fifteen to thirty miles from the town in which the lectures were given, the large number is convincing evidence of the willingness of the profession to coöperate in any movement looking to its advancement. More convincing evidence perhaps is found in the records of attendance which were in 1916 72.1 per cent, in 1922 84.2 per cent, in 1923 83.7 per cent, and in 1924 81.7 per cent. The reports from the physicians taking the various courses offered have been uniformly appreciative.

The work has been accomplished thus far without expense to the University, and has brought within the scope of its influence a large number of the professional men of the State. Its success carries with it the obligation to give careful consideration to plans for its improvement and expansion.

In order to meet expenses the Director of the Extension Division has found it necessary to locate the teaching centres in the larger towns, e.g. Asheville, Charlotte, High Point, Greensboro, etc., in which there are a comparatively large number of physicians, many of whom have abundant opportunities for regular post-graduate courses, and for the same reason neglect the smaller towns and less thickly populated sections in which the larger number have practically no opportunities and for whom the course was primarily intended. I do not mean to leave the impression that an opportunity has not been given to a fair proportion of the rural practitioners, but I do mean to say that if the Director did not have to give careful consideration to the balancing of accounts a larger proportion of the rural practitioners could be reached. I hope therefore that the budget of the Extension Division will hereafter provide for such deficits as may occur in a conservative administration of this service which is now of proved value.

I. H. MANNING, Dean.

School of Pharmacy

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit my annual report of the School of Pharmacy.

The enrollment for the year 1924-1925 is 143, divided as follows: first year, 93; second year, 46; third year, 4. This is 34 more than the total for last year, the enrollment for which was an increase of twenty-five per cent over any previous year. The School has increased over one hundred per cent since 1921.

The high school preparation of the students is unusually good, the general average of high school units presented being at least sixteen, while quite a number have had from one to two years of college work before taking up the study of pharmacy. A large majority of the students are from North Carolina, although there are three from Virginia, and one each from Indiana, Tennessee, South Carolina, New York, and Pennsylvania. In the third year class is a student from Cairo, Egypt.

While this growth of the school is pleasing and encouraging, it requires nevertheless the further development of facilities for teaching and also equipment and instructors in laboratory work. This year we have been taxed to the uttermost in every way. There are not available seats for the class even in the largest of our lecture rooms. Students either stand or sit in the window seats. There is insufficient space for holding quizzes. In the laboratories we are equally unequipped as to desk space and apparatus.

Under these present conditions and with a third year of work to be added next year, it is very timely and a source of great satisfaction that the occupancy of the Chemistry Building for next year will provide facilities for adequate instruction and a chance for expansion.

This additional year of work as a *requirement* of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties marks up a new era in the educational progress of our profession. It is a step towards the Bachelor of Science degree in pharmacy and a promise of those higher standards of instruction demanded by other professions. I should like to emphasize that the items requested in the budget, that is, those for repairing and adapting the Chemistry Building for the home of the School of Pharmacy, together with the amounts asked for permanent equipment and maintenance, be given us. The demands were carefully made as urgent requirements of immediate necessity and failure to obtain these demands will seriously retard the growth of the department.

The opportunity for making the school an outstanding force in southern pharmaceutical education enters largely into our program for the next few years. Seven states and one foreign country are now represented in our stu-

dent enrollment. I ask that additional instructors, especially for laboratory work, be added as necessity demands them for continuing the thorough instruction that the department has always endeavored to maintain.

Last year was the most successful in our history. It included additions to our teaching force and laboratory workers, larger additions to our library, more interest in our national association as shown by a larger student branch of that body, and by the presentation before that body of papers by the entire faculty.

With the School in its new home, equipped as we have asked, the department looks forward to relief from our crowded condition to one of enlarged service to our students and thus to our State.

Respectfully submitted.

E. V. HOWELL, Dean.

The School of Education

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Acting Dean of the School of Education for the year ending October 31, 1924. The report covers specifically the winter and spring quarters of the year 1923-'24 and the fall quarter of the year 1924-'25. I am including, however, for purposes of comparison, certain selected registration figures for the fall quarter of the year 1923-'24.

Registration Figures

Registration, 1923-'24. For the year 1923-'24 the total number of registrations for Education courses given in residence was 532, representing 271 individual students. The registration for the year was distributed, by quarters, as follows: Fall quarter, 158; winter quarter, 173; spring quarter, 201.

Registration, Fall Quarter 1924-'25. For the fall quarter of the current year, there are 213 registrations for Education courses given in residence, representing 176 individual students; 625 registrations for extension classes in Education; and 291 for correspondence courses (since my report for last year).

Prospective Teachers

At the present time there are in residence 378 students availing themselves of the free tuition privilege for teachers, as against 313 such students for the fall quarter of the previous year. Fifty-four of these have already taught for two or more years in the schools of North Carolina and, under state law, are entitled to free tuition. Three hundred and fifty-four have given teachers' notes and have thus agreed to teach in the schools of North Carolina for a period of at least two years after finishing their courses at the University. A distribution of students availing themselves of the free tuition privilege for teachers is shown by schools and classes in a table given below.

Registration Statistics for Education Courses (in Residence)

	1923-'24	1924-'25
Fall Quarter	158	213
Winter Quarter	173	
Spring Quarter	201	
Total Registration	532	213*
No. Individual Students	271	176*

Registration Figures for Education Courses (In Extension Classes)

Spring Term, 1924

Place	Instructor	No. Registered
Roanoke Rapids	Trabue	52
Raleigh	Jordan	30
Wendell-Zebulon	Jordan	13

* Fall Term only.

Lexington	Mosher	12
Lexington	Mosher	11
Concord	Mosher	17
Gastonia	Mosher	18
Shelby	Mosher	22
Shelby	Mosher	22
Salisbury	Mosher	19
Total Registration, Spring Term		216

REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR EDUCATION COURSES (Extension Classes)

Place	Instructor	Course	No. Registered
Goldsboro	Mosher	55a	23
Wilson	Mosher	62a	38
Lexington	Stevens	46a	11
Morganton	Terry	62a	17
Burlington	Trabue	62a	49
Hillsboro	Knight	37a	15
Rocky Mount	Mosher	62a	21
Rocky Mount	Mosher	55a	16
Salisbury	Stevens	62a	19
Marion	Terry	62a	28
Farmville	Mosher	55a	16
Concord	Stevens	62a	20
Asheville	Terry	62a	40
Asheville	Terry	46a	25
Kinston	Mosher	55a	22
Lincolnton	Stevens	46a	32 (County)
Lincolnton	Stevens	46a	22 (City)
Gastonia	Stevens	46a	19
Hendersonville	Terry	62a	33
Rutherfordton	Terry	46a	22
Fayetteville	Jordan	62a	27
Fayetteville	Jordan	63a	20
Smithfield	Knight	37a	30
Albemarle	Stevens	46a	34
Albemarle	Stevens	62a	26
Total Registration			625

CORRESPONDENCE AND EXTENSION COURSES IN EDUCATION, FALL TERM

	1923-'24	1924-'25
Correspondence Students	92	291*
Students in Extension Classes	202	625

REGISTRATION FOR COURSES IN EDUCATION IN SUMMER SCHOOL, 1924

First Term	680
Second Term	206
	886†

STUDENTS ACCEPTING TEACHERS' FREE TUITION PRIVILEGE

	1923-'24				1924-'25		
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total	Fall	Winter	Spring
Graduate Students	19	1	4	24	20		
Seniors	42	4	4	50	62		
Juniors	75	6	9	90	67		

* Spring Term 1923-'24 and Fall Term, 1924-'25.

† Students in Normal School Courses not included.

Sophomores	100	11	4	115	102
Freshmen	127	13	5	145	121
Specials	1	0	2	3	6
	364[1]	35[2]	28[3]	427[4]	378[5]

Changes in Staff

Since my previous report our staff has been enlarged by the addition of two members both of whom devote their entire time to extension teaching. Professor Paul W. Terry, Ph.D., formerly of the School of Education in the University of Washington, and Assistant Professor Benjamin A. Stevens, A.M., formerly Director of Research in the Charlotte City Schools, are the two instructors added.

After a year's leave of absence, Professor M. C. S. Noble has again taken up his regular teaching duties.

Mr. W. O. Hampton is Teaching Fellow in Education for the year 1924-'25.

Miss Alma Jamison has succeeded as Librarian for the School of Education Mr. George B. Logan, who was transferred to the Central Library at the beginning of the current year.

Extra Class-Room Activities

Correspondence Courses. Our correspondence courses in Education are conducted through the Extension Division. The number registered in correspondence courses for the spring term of 1923-'24 and the fall term of 1924-'25 total 291.

Extension Classes in Education. Our extension classes are also conducted through the Extension Division. In the spring term of 1923-'24, 10 extension classes were conducted in 8 communities with an enrollment of 216. At the present time, 25 classes are in progress in 20 communities, and the enrollment is 625. (For details, see table above.)

The High School Journal. The High School Journal is published 8 times a year from October to May inclusive.

Orange County School News. The Orange County School News, published monthly, is edited by Dr. E. W. Knight, for the Orange County school officials.

North Carolina Teacher. The North Carolina Teacher is edited by Dr. M. R. Trabue for the North Carolina Education Association.

Teachers Bureau. The Teachers Bureau operated by the School of Education assisted 500 teachers in securing positions in 250 schools.

Orange County Schools. The School of Education continues to coöperate, through Dr. E. W. Knight, with the Orange County school officials in the administration and supervision of the public schools of the county. Dr. Knight serves without pay as assistant county superintendent of schools.

[1] 43 have taught for 2 or more years and 14 others have taught for one year only.

[2] 3 have had teaching experience of from 1 to 4 years.

[3] 11 have had teaching experience of from 1 to 11 years.

[4] 57 have had teaching experience of from 1 to 11 years.

[5] 54 have taught for 2 or more years.

Bureau of Educational Research. The Bureau was organized in 1923 for the purpose of conducting and encouraging scientific research in the public schools of the State. The work of the Bureau is under the direct supervision of Dr. M. R. Trabue. An account of its activities is given elsewhere in this report.

Miscellaneous Activities. The members of our staff are called upon continually by the school officials for services of various kinds, and every member of the staff holds himself in readiness at any and all times for any such service as it is possible to render within the limits of his time and ability. About 60 educational lectures and addresses have been delivered in various parts of the State at teachers meetings and other educational gatherings of an educational sort; several hundreds of letters have been answered giving information and assistance to local school authorities; and numerous other minor services rendered.

Bureau of Educational Research. In addition to the special investigations referred to below, the Bureau of Educational Research during the past year has given service in planning testing programs for many schools in North Carolina, in selecting tests for the study of particular problems, and in distributing at cost more than three thousand dollars' worth of test materials.

Approximately sixty-five high schools of the State, with a total enrollment of 9,145 pupils, tested under the direction of the Bureau of Educational Research, certain English abilities of their pupils by means of tests in reading, composition, punctuation, and vocabulary. In this investigation, nine thousand pupils were tested. Thirty-three of the high schools, representing more than five thousand pupils, sent in reports of the results to the bureau for its study. A report of this investigation will be published.

The Director of the Bureau of Educational Research, besides guiding the work of the bureau, is chairman of the Committee on Mental Tests of the North Carolina College Conference, a member of the Committee on Arithmetic Revision of the National Education Association, chairman of the Committee on Student Mortality of the University of North Carolina, a member of a committee undertaking a complete survey of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and a member of a committee undertaking a twelve-year experiment in public school curriculum building. (One experiment is to be carried on in the Raleigh Public Schools.)

In Conclusion

I am omitting from this report an enumeration of the school's needs for both increased finances and further improvement of its internal organization. These were presented in some detail in my budget requests for the next biennium. I have, for the sake of brevity, included only those facts which seem to me to be necessary for an understanding of the scope and general character of the school's present activities, facts that should be presented merely as a matter of record.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WALKER, Acting Dean.

The School of Engineering

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor of presenting the annual report of the School of Engineering for the current year.

The enrollment statistics are given in the following tables:

TABLE I

ENROLLMENT FOR THE YEAR 1924-25

	Freshmen	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Graduate	Total
Electrical Engineering	21	22	17	16	1	77
Civil Engineering	28	15	15	12	4	74
Mechanical Engineering	4	....	....	....	....	4
Totals	53	37	32	28	5	155

TABLE II

TOTAL ENROLLMENT FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Electrical Engineering	97	92	85	88	77
Civil Engineering	43	51	64	72	74
Mechanical Engineering	....	....	....	....	4
Totals	140	143	149	160	155

Of the 155 students enrolled in the School this year 28 are from outside of the State, being distributed as follows: Virginia, 4; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 2; Georgia, 2; Florida, 4; Arkansas, 1; Ohio, 1; New York, 2; New Jersey, 1; Connecticut, 1; Cuba, 1.

It is an interesting fact, although perhaps without much significance, that 18 per cent of our students come from outside the State as compared with the general University average, which is about 9 per cent. It is undoubtedly true, nevertheless, that the impression is still too widely prevalent in the State that engineering instruction at the University does not compare favorably with that obtained elsewhere. Indeed, it does. The courses here are more exacting in time and energy than those of many larger and better known technical institutions in the North, and few laboratories anywhere in the country are as well equipped. A definite effort should be made to enlist the coöperation of the University alumni in general in making these facts better known throughout the State.

Another fact disclosed by these statistics requires some comment. For the first time since the World War our enrollment shows a slight decrease. A study of enrollment statistics of the whole country for the post-war period shows that during the two years immediately succeeding the war the enrollment in engineering schools increased 80 per cent over the pre-war figures.

By 1921, however, the peak had been reached; and since that time, engineering schools throughout the country have on the average shown a slight decrease. Various influences are now at work, which undoubtedly will tend to increase the enrollment in engineering schools in the future. But any such sudden increase as the jump of 80 per cent caused by the World War, is hardly to be expected, unless local conditions enter in to upset the general trend.

The Coöperative System

The coöperative system of engineering education, which was installed here two years ago, continues to be as successful as we had hoped. This system, which was based on the original Harvard plan of coöperative work during the junior year only, has met with the almost unanimous approval of the 75 odd students who thus far have had this work. The income that these students have received has average over $350 a year per student; and although traveling expenses to and from the jobs and various incidentals consumed part of this, nevertheless a substantial amount remains to the credit of this system from the standpoint of the student's income.

The real benefits to be derived from the coöperative system, however, do not lie in the financial gain that it brings. The insight into the actual work of the engineering world, the "close-up" of the intimate relationship between engineering and business, and the still closer association of labor problems with the purely technical problems which must constitute a large part of the student's training at the University—these are some of the more vital advantages which the coöperative system offers.

It must be admitted that the coöperative system is still considered by many as an experiment. Indeed the system has already been abandoned by Harvard, but the conditions which undoubtedly led to its failure there, I am happy to say, do not exist here.

Research

The emphasis which has been placed on research work in the School in the past has been continued. In the Department of Civil Engineering the experimental study, on a large scale, of earth pressures, which was begun last year by Messrs. Wardlaw and Aull, is being continued by Messrs. Cantey and Holmes, graduate students in this department. This work, which has been made possible by the generous coöperation of the State Highway Commission, is being carried on at Joint Experiment Station No. 2, established by the Commission a short distance from Chapel Hill on the Pittsboro highway. The School has been fortunate in this work in having the active coöperation of Dr. Cain, who is a recognized authority on the subject of earth pressures.

Professors Saville and Smith are continuing their studies of water power and stream flow on North Carolina streams. In the Department of Electrical Engineering Professor Daggett and Mr. Gray have begun a comprehensive study of radio frequency resistance.

Laboratories

The equipment in our laboratories is conservatively valued at approximately $50,000. The maintenance of this equipment requires the customary annual charge for depreciation and obsolescence. This charge is met in part by laboratory fees, but obviously they cannot cover the total amount necessary. The general practice in engineering schools at other state universities seems to be to allow from 4 to 8 per cent for maintenance. The higher figure is none too high if a proper allowance is made for obsolescence, and if the equipment is to keep pace with the rapid developments that take place in certain fields of engineering.

During the past year the School has been fortunate in securing through coöperation with the State Highway Commission a 200,000-pound Olsen testing machine. This machine is larger than that in any other technical school in the South and will be of inestimable value, not only to the research work now under way in the School, but to the regular courses of instruction in strength of materials.

In the Electrical Engineering laboratories a 100-watt radio transmitter has just been completed for use in telegraph and telephone transmission on the amateur wave bands below 200 meters. The set will be "on the air" in January. The call letters 4WE have been assigned by the Department of Commerce. The normal wave length is 185 meters.

S. P. E. E. Investigation

As you are doubtless aware, there is already well under way a very comprehensive investigation of engineering education undertaken by a Joint Board of Investigation and Coördination of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. This investigation has been made possible by an endowment of $108,000 provided by the Carnegie Corporation. The size of the endowment and the fact that the investigation is being made by the engineering schools and engineering educators themselves, aided by the wholehearted coöperation of the engineering profession, justifies the hope that definite and lasting results may be obtained.

The study is now in the fact-finding stage, and material is being gathered under a schedule of projects in five general divisions: (1) Evidence to be Derived from the Experience of the Colleges and Their Graduates; (2) An Inventory of the Occupational Demands Confronting the Engineering Colleges; (3) An Inquiry Into the Bonds Which Exist and Should Exist Between the Engineering Colleges and the Organized Life of the Engineering Professions; (4) Projects in the Theory and Technique of Education and Psychology; (5) Investigation of Engineering Education in Europe. A report of progress has been published in the September number of the *Journal of Engineering Education*, to which I respectfully refer you.

Commenting on the results of the studies thus far, the *Electrical World*, in a recent editorial, says: ". . . Probably the most interesting feature of the work has resulted from a study of engineering education in comparison

with the education of lawyers and doctors. These professions dictate admissions, curricula and standards, their conditions being met through a careful supervising and grading system enforced by the professions.

"These studies show that engineering students in representative schools receive very little less than two years of work which would be entirely acceptable toward a degree in practically any college of arts and sciences. In other words, engineering students receive the equivalent of the two years' collegiate training required for admission to Class A medical and law schools and there is little to support the criticism that engineering courses are too technical. Far otherwise; they are not sufficiently specialized and technical in comparison with the courses prescribed for lawyers and doctors, who receive three or four years of technical training in addition to the two years of collegiate training. Thus it is already shown that engineering curricula are broad and non-technical, and the question arises whether it is advisable to extend the usual engineering course to five or six years in order to measure up to the technical educational standards fixed by other professions."

This is indeed a most interesting situation. In the past the general cry has been that engineering education is sadly deficient in cultural values as compared with education for the legal and medical professions. Engineers themselves have lifted up their voices to swell the chorus of deprecation at the barbarism of the engineer.

And the pity of it is, 'tis true. The fault, however, apparently does not lie so much in a deficiency in the cultural training which the engineer receives as compared with that to which the doctor or the lawyer is "exposed," but rather to his own failure in two respects. The first is the failure of the average engineering student to take a real interest in and acquire a wholesome appreciation for the cultural studies that we have in our curricula. The responsibility for this may not rest wholly on the student. Oftentimes it may be traced to the cultural courses themselves, the manner in which they are taught, or the emphasis that is placed on them by the engineering faculty. Moreover, it may be that it is an inherent quality of the engineering type of mind to undervalue the aesthetic and the spiritual in favor of more material things.

Again, after once entering the engineering profession, armed with his technical degree, the average engineer all too often puts aside all opportunities to broaden the non-technical side of his life. This is in direct contrast to the doctor or the lawyer. It is no uncommon thing to find a doctor or a lawyer with an intense passion for literature or art or music, for the finer things of life. The engineer with a hobby in such fields is regarded more or less as a freak.

In short, the engineer has not been awake to the opportunities presented to him, both in school and later in the profession, to enlarge and enrich his life. The rigid and exacting discipline of the technical courses in a four-year curriculum may make it very difficult for him to do this during his training period, and the remedy may lie in a five-year or six-year course which

will provide not only more thorough technical training, as this progress report suggests, but also more time in which to absorb and learn to appreciate so-called cultural values.

It may be remarked in passing that it is vain for the engineering schools of themselves to attempt to embark on five- or six-year courses without the complete support of the engineering profession as expressed in a definite standard promulgated and maintained by the professional societies acting jointly with the schools.

In assuming temporarily the duties of Deanship as a result of the illness of Dean Braune, who, I am happy to say, has fully recovered his health and will resume his duties at the opening of the winter term, I have endeavored to carry on the work of the School this fall in accordance with his wishes. In this I have had the cordial coöperation of every member of the engineering faculty, and I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks to them. The situation has been a little difficult on account of the leave of absence which it was deemed wise to grant to Professor Janda in order that he might go to Washington to become temporarily the Assistant Director of the Advisory Board on Highway Research of the National Research Council. We were fortunate, however, in that our cordial relationships with the State Highway Commission enabled us to obtain the services of Mr. P. K. Schuyler, who will serve as Associate Professor of Highway Engineering until Professor Janda's return next September. Professor Schuyler has entered into his work with a diligence and a fine spirit that are greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. DAGGETT, Acting Dean.

School of Public Welfare

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit a brief report of work done during the year 1923-'24 by the School of Public Welfare. This being the beginning of our fifth year, I wish to reserve for the next report a more complete statement and estimate of our first five-year program of work. For the present I wish to report very briefly under the usual headings of Instruction in Sociology and Social Problems, Professional Training for Social Work, Community Service and Social Engineering, Research and Publication, Coöperation with State Department, together with some brief reports and suggestions on new special plans and projects.

Instruction in Sociology and Social Problems

We have continued instruction in the regular college under-graduate classes, to graduate students, to professional students, in the summer session, in correspondence courses, in extension courses, and in the special Institutes of Public Welfare. The enrollment of students by quarters is as follows: Fall quarter 48, winter quarter 70, spring quarter 121, summer quarter 444, making a total of 683. The corresponding enrollment for the fall term of 1924-25 is 131 as opposed to 48 of last year. In addition to these there were some 150 students in extension courses and approximately 200 in correspondence courses. The list of graduate students for this year is particularly gratifying and something will be said subsequently with reference to special emphasis upon method in this field.

Professional Training for Social Work

For the first time, the School is being enabled to attempt training for professional social work with some degree of satisfaction, due to its small but selected group of students, its facilities for transportation in field work, and the coöperative Four-County Plan of Public Welfare Demonstration with the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Adequate supervision in the rural counties of Orange and Chatham will be supplemented by supervision in Raleigh and Durham through Miss Lily Mitchell, working under the direction of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, who is especially equipped for this work.

Community Service

In the field of community service a number of special features are worthy of mention. Professor Steiner made an effective preliminary study of the Durham system of public welfare and relief during the year. He is making a comprehensive study of Orange and Chatham counties, and a special study

of Chapel Hill. Included in the report of the Director of the Extension Division will be found a list of outside contacts throughout the State, especially those made by Professor Meyer. Roy E. Brown is making for the first time comprehensive studies for a complete directory of the small towns in North Carolina. During the year the School has participated in some special visits to industrial centers and in the organization of a group of southern teachers of sociology. Conferences on community organization and on the community chest movement are being planned to be held at the University at an early date.

Research and Publication

The Journal of Social Forces has completed its second year and Volume II has contained more than 150 contributions, many of them from the leading students in this field. The circulation has approximately doubled since last year and is increasing at a healthy rate. A number of bulletins have been published by members of the staff and several research projects are under way and are reported in the graduate bulletin "Research in Progress." Members of the staff have coöperated in working out plans for the University Institute for Research in Social Science and are directing a number of projects in the Institute. The list of graduate students working for advanced degrees with theses shows some twenty research topics now under way, a list of which is included in another report. The Director of the School of Public Welfare is Acting Secretary of the Board of Governors for the New Institute for Research in Social Science described elsewhere in your report.

Coöperation With the Board of Charities and Public Welfare

The School of Public Welfare has continued its coöperation with the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Three special projects have formed the basis for such coöperation. The first is the usual Institute of Public Welfare under the direction of Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, which was the most successful of any yet held. Mrs. Johnson has made several reports of this Institute through her "Public Welfare Progress." Another form of coöperation is found in the Four-County Demonstration of Public Welfare, through which the School of Public Welfare receives thirty thousand dollars and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare receives thirty thousand dollars, each coöperating with the other in a three-year demonstration of public welfare in North Carolina counties. This appropriation has been made by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and will enable certain very definite experiments to be carried out. Another project is the bulletin entitled "Public Welfare and the Community" which has been prepared for the State Federation of Women's Clubs through the coöperation of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Special Features

The list of graduate students working for the Ph.D. degree emphasizes the importance of our setting up certain very definite and high standards for candidates for this higher degree. Among those who may be said to be quali-

fied for such a degree are included fifteen mature students with previous work in no less than twenty institutions, including the bachelor and master's degrees. We wish to propose at an early date a very definite standard for the doctor's dissertation differing in some respects from the usual type in that it will magnify on the one hand diversity of original contribution with unity of method and content and on the other a body of material made usable for further study and research in the social sciences. In our last report the need for research fellowships and scholarships was emphasized. Since that time the establishment of the Institute for Research in Social Science and the Four-County Demonstration plan have more than fulfilled expectations. There is, however, great need for some sort of endowment for *The Journal of Social Forces* and a series of journal research fellowships, both of which will no doubt be forthcoming in time.

New Activities

Three special opportunities of the School of Public Welfare, special details of which will be submitted to you during the spring, ought to be developed in the near future through endowment and grants rather than through a State appropriation. The first of these will provide for a child welfare station at the University of North Carolina, including a continuation of our present public welfare work, to which will be added a larger program of child welfare work centered back through the home and family and partially directed through the school. This will include, besides family case work, also the coöperation of the home and farm demonstration agents, the public health nurse, the county physician, the visiting teacher, as well as clinical service and psychiatrical social work. A very definite set-up is being worked out and one which will include especially the coöperation of the School of Education and the Department of Psychology. Another important division of the work which must be emphasized soon is that of college and university teaching in sociology and social work. More and more our southern colleges and universities are demanding a new type of teaching which combines the class-room and field work method; and at the present time it is not possible to provide enough trained teachers for our southern institutions. This is a very large and serious demand which the University cannot well ignore. It is, of course, doing something in this field but in a very limited way. A third new emphasis is that which must be placed upon training for administration and organization in public service, a field so inclusive now as to make it most imperative.

These three activities added to the ones previously described tend almost to complete the original ideal of the School of Public Welfare as a larger training school for technical professional work on the one hand and for citizenship and public service on the other. Needless to say that the combined program offers an opportunity which challenges our best efforts and enthusiasm.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD W. ODUM, Director.

The Summer School

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the University Summer School for the year 1924. The Summer School opened on June 13 and closed on September 5. There were two terms of approximately six weeks each: the first from June 13 to July 25; the second, from July 26 to September 5.

There were enrolled 1474 students in the first term and 623 in the second, a total of 2097. Deducting duplicates, the total number of individual students was 1700 as against 1498 for the preceding year.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY CLASSES AND BY TERMS

	First Term	Second Term
Graduates	218	89
Undergraduates	663	383
Normal	565	151
Music (special)	37*	
	1483	623

* Includes 9 who were registered as regular students in the Summer School.

	Graduates	Undergraduates	Normal	Music (Special)
For First Term only	160	379	510	37*
For Second Term only	31	99	96	
For Both Terms	58	284	55	
	249	762	661	37*

Miscellaneous Statistics

There were enrolled 614 men and 1086 women; 1077 were teachers; 264 were preparing to teach; 762 were studying for college credit; 249 were registered in the Graduate School.

There were 1533 students from North Carolina representing 95 counties. Avery, Graham, Jones, and Transylvania counties were not represented. Orange County was represented by 99 students; Guilford, by 48; Johnston, by 46; Wake, by 42; Robeson, by 40; Mecklenburg, by 37; Sampson, by 36; Catawba, by 35; Forsyth, by 33; Wilson, by 33; Beaufort, by 29; Cumberland, by 29; Granville, by 29; Cleveland, by 28; Duplin, by 28; Wayne, by 28; Columbus, by 27; Rockingham, by 26; and Alamance, by 25.

South Carolina sent 82 students; Georgia, 25; Virginia, 23; Alabama, 7; Tennessee, 6; Florida, 6; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 2; Texas, 2; Persia, 2; Kansas, 1; Mexico, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia each sent 1.

One thousand, four hundred and forty-five (1445) out of the 1700 enrolled, or 85.1 per cent, had received training above high school, against 82.1 per cent the previous year; 1009, or 59.3 per cent, were studying for college or University credit against 57.8 per cent last year, and 49.7 per cent in 1921. Three hundred and forty-eight, or 20.5 per cent of the total enrollment, hold degrees as follows: A.B., 261; B.S., 32; B.L., 5; Ph.B., 4; B.P., or B.Ed., 2; L.L.B., 1; A.B. in Ed., 2; B.S. in Ed., 2; S.B. in Commerce, 2; B.D., 1; B.E., 2; A.M., 33.

One thousand, five hundred and eighty-nine (1589) students indicated their church affiliation as follows: Methodist, 516; Baptist, 493; Presbyterian, 260; Episcopal, 110; Christian, 80; Lutheran, 55; Friends, 14; Reformed, 14; Jewish, 11; Moravian, 8; Universalist, 8; Roman Catholic, 7; Congregationalist, 4; Christian Science, 2; Pentecostal Holiness, 2; Unitarian, 2; Church of the New Jerusalem, Church of God, and Adventist, 1 each.

The Demonstration School

The Demonstration School, for grades 1 to 7, was conducted throughout the first term of the Summer School. There were 69 pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 69. There were four special teachers. In addition to the regular class work, which was observed by an average of 150 teachers daily, there were 69 special demonstration classes. The statistics for the Demonstration School are not included in the registration statistics.

Extra-Curricular Activities and Functions

There were many extra-curricular activities and functions carried on by the Summer School, a detailed account of which I am omitting for the sake of brevity. Among these may be mentioned the following: The careful supervision of the health and physical well-being of the students by the University Physician and nurses; the excellent social and religious program of the Y. M.-W. C. A. planned and carried out under the direction of the University Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and his assistants; the carefully selected program of musical attractions, lectures, and dramatic performances provided for all students in attendance; the operation of the Teachers Bureau which served several hundred teachers and school officials; the institutes of public welfare held under the auspices of the State Department of Public Welfare; and the conference of city school superintendents conducted by the School of Education.

In Conclusion

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to report that the Summer School year by year is becoming more strongly entrenched in the esteem of the school workers of the State. This is attested by the fact that each succeeding summer, as the figures will show, we get a more highly selected group with reference to previous academic training. So long as this continues, even with increasing numbers, I am constrained to believe that we are moving in the right direction.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WALKER, Director.

The University Extension Division

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the twelfth annual report of the University Extension Division for the period from November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924.

The development of our extension service has gone forward steadily during the year. The volume of work of each bureau has increased substantially, while that of the Bureau of Class Instruction and the Correspondence Instruction Bureau, as shown by the figures here presented, has nearly doubled.

	FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST					Total For Five Years
STUDENTS	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	
Extension Class		46	199	901	1,257	2,403
Correspondence	24	111	202	376	835	1,548
TOTAL	24	157	401	1,277	2,092	3,951
REGISTRATIONS						
Extension Class		46	199	901	1,406	2,552
Correspondence	24	111	245	609	1,232	2,221
TOTAL	24	157	444	1,510	2,638	4,773

It should be noted that the above statistics give both the number of individual students enrolled in the Extension Division and the number of subjects or courses registered for. For instance, 835 correspondence students registered for 1,232 courses during the year ending October 31st, 1924.

At the suggestion of the president, a comprehensive program of activities which the Extension Division plans to develop during the next few years was prepared by the director and discussed at several meetings of the Extension Administrative Board. A set of policies and regulations for the guidance of the Division, covering its present activities, relation to other departments, and future plans, is in process and when completed will be submitted to the faculty of the University.

Work of the Several Bureaus

The Extension Division now has fourteen bureaus grouped under three departments for purposes of administration and supervision. Several changes in organization were made during the year. Due to the ever-growing volume of work the Bureau of Correspondence and Class Instruction has been divided into two units, one called the Bureau of Class Instruction, and the other the Bureau of Correspondence Instruction. The Bureau of Lectures and the Bureau of Short Courses have been combined and called the Bureau of Lectures and Short Courses. One new bureau has been created—the Bureau of Visual Instruction, plans for which are outlined elsewhere in this report.

The reports of the work accomplished by the fourteen bureaus, made in full to the director by those in charge, are briefly summarized below.

Bureau of Class Instruction

Under the leadership of Mr. George B. Zehmer, associate director of the Division, the extension class program has grown steadily and is well organized. Three full-time instructors are now teaching extension classes. They are E. R. Mosher, Ph.D., Harvard University; Paul W. Terry, Ph.D., Chicago University; B. A. Stevens, M.A., Columbia University. All are now members of the faculty of the School of Education. This plan of employing full-time instructors to conduct extension classes provides the only means whereby the University can offer classes in communities which are at such distance from Chapel Hill as to make it impossible for them to be reached by residence instructors. Miss Kathleen Wright was appointed secretary of the bureau upon the resignation of Miss Marcelle Pendery.

High standards for all extension courses have been set and maintained. No student is allowed degree credit for an extension class until he or she has met all the entrance or advanced standing requirements of the University.

The Administrative Board of the Graduate School has voted to allow not to exceed two courses credit, or four half courses (eight semester hours), toward the Master's degree for work done in approved extension classes conducted under the same conditions as prevail for graduate courses in residence.

The records of the summer extension post-graduate medical classes held in twelve towns show that of the 187 physicians who paid the registration fee of thirty dollars for the twelve lectures and clinics, 130 received certificates for having attended nine or more of the meetings. The attendance record this year on one circuit was 83.1 per cent and on the other, 80.4 per cent. The subject on both circuits was Pediatrics. Through the efforts of Dr. I. H. Manning, Dean of the Medical School, the Division was fortunate in securing three very highly trained and experienced physicians to conduct these courses—Dr. Philip C. Jeans, Dr. A. F. Hartmann, and Dr. Jean V. Cooke, all of the Pediatrics Department of Washington University Medical School, St. Louis.

Detailed results of the work of the Bureau of Class Instruction are tabulated as follows:

Students enrolled spring semester, 1924	299
Students enrolled fall semester, 1924	771
Physicians enrolled in medical classes, summer 1924	187
Total number of students enrolled during year	1,257
Total number of course registrations during year	1,406
Extension class instructors	21
Number of extension classes	70
Communities in which classes are held	38

Bureau of Correspondence Instruction

By comparing the statistics for the last two years as given in the table presented at the beginning of this report, it will be noted that the work of this bureau has more than doubled. Both students and instructors have come to recognize the correspondence method of teaching as an excellent means of instruction.

The work of this bureau is carried on by Miss Mary L. Cobb, chief, assisted by the following: Miss Virginia Morrison, Mrs. C. E. Correll, Miss Mary Daniel, and Miss Euphrozine Riggsbee.

A complete report of the correspondence instruction program includes:

Registrations during the year	1,232
Individual students	835
Courses completed*	457
Subjects offered	72
Correspondence instructors	46
Lesson assignments corrected	12,613

Bureau of High School Debating and Athletics

Mr. E. R. Rankin, associate director, has been in charge of the high school debating and athletic work since its origin in 1912.

Two hundred and fifty-four high schools in ninety counties took part in the twelfth annual contest of the High School Debating Union of North Carolina. Seventy-one high schools won both of their triangular debates and sent their teams, numbering 284 debaters, to the University to take part in the finals on April 10th and 11th. The query discussed was: Resolved, That the inter-allied war debts should be cancelled. In the final debate on April 11th the Wilson high school won the award of the Aycock Memorial Cup.

The number of high school enrollments for the various high school athletic contests conducted during the year was 205 in 57 counties. The Charlotte high school won the football contest, the Reidsville high school the basketball contest, the Shelby high school the baseball contest, the Charlotte high school the track meet, and the Goldsboro high school the tennis tournament.

The High School Athletic Association of North Carolina was organized last January. The contests which were formerly conducted simply under University auspices are now regular state contests of the High School Athletic Association of North Carolina. One hundred and thirty-one high schools have become members of this association.

*NOTE: The number of courses completed may seem small compared with the number of students. This is due to the fact that the great majority of students register during September and October and therefore have not had sufficient time to complete their courses before October 31, the end of the report year.

Ninety-three high school students in fifty-three high schools submitted paper in the third annual State high school essay contest on the subject *The Relation of Improved Highways to Home Life.* The essay submitted by Newell Littlefield of the Southern Pines high school was voted the best by the judges, and hence the award of the trophy cup went to the Southern Pines high school.

In the annual State high school typewriting contest the Raleigh high school was successful in winning the award of the trophy offered by the University Extension Division.

For the use of the schools taking part in the contest of the High School Debating Union there was published an 87-page handbook, entitled *Cancellation of Allied War Debts* (Volume III, Number 6, of the University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin, November 16, 1923).

The third annual coaching school for high school athletic coaches was conducted at the University from August 25th to September 6th. Messrs. R. A. Fetzer and W. McK. Fetzer were in charge of the school as joint directors. The total staff of instructors and special lecturers for the coaching school numbered ten men. Instruction was given in the coaching of football, baseball, basketball, track and tennis. Seventy-five men from six states were regular students in the coaching school.

In the first contests in high school journalism for North Carolina high schools, the Raleigh high school won the award of the trophy cup for the best high school magazine, and the Greensboro high school won the award of the trophy cup for the best high school newspaper.

Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Relations

This bureau, through which the faculty of the School of Commerce operates, reports the following extension activities during the past year: (1) Twenty-nine lectures to chambers of commerce, banking institutes, special groups of business men, and civic organizations; (2) continued contribution of book reviews to the *Tar Heel Banker;* (3) continuation of consulting service; (4) five extension courses: one in business law in Raleigh, one in banking in Durham, one in advertising in Greensboro, one in accounting in Greensboro, and one in industrial management in Winston-Salem.

In addition to the above activities, the School of Commerce, in conjunction with the Extension Division and the North Carolina Commercial Secretaries Association, has continued the publication of *North Carolina Commerce and Industry.* The twelve issues coming from the press during the year carried statistical studies, comparisons, and interpretations concerning the commercial progress of the State.

Bureau of Municipal Information and Research

Among the special efforts of the Bureau of Municipal Information and Research during the coming year will be a continuous study of the small-town situation in North Carolina in which an attempt will be made to have on record a comprehensive body of information about these towns. The records will be kept in the form of a face sheet which will give the main facts, includ-

ing a directory of officials, form of government, special progressive movements and the like. A corollary of this study will include also some special inquiry into college towns and their relation to the institutions of learning, while one or two exhaustive surveys will be made to indicate both the method of study and research on the one hand and the possibilities of service on the other. There will be certain preliminary inquiries also into specific matters in the larger towns and cities.

The whole program for the year looks forward to the establishment in another year of a real Bureau of Municipal Information and Research toward which the University has been working for several years. While this year's efforts are preliminary, they are very concrete and specific and will at least lay the basis for actual surveys. Mr. Roy E. Brown will be making the inquiries in close correlation with the Institute for Research in Social Science and under the joint direction of the School of Public Welfare and the Department of History and Government, as well as in connection with the Extension Division.

Bureau of Community Drama

The work of the Bureau of Community Drama, under the direction of Professor Frederick H. Koch, has grown steadily and entered some new fields of endeavor. The demands for the services of the State representative, Miss Ethel T. Rockwell, in the past year have increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to engage an assistant State representative, Miss Pearl Setzer, who will give part-time service in the coming year. Miss Setzer has been a successful writer and player in The Carolina Playmakers for the past two years.

More and more the activities of the Bureau of Community Drama in the selection and staging of plays, pageants, and festivals are reaching out into every corner of the State, while from all parts of the country the unique service rendered by the Bureau is attracting attention. Requests for advice and bulletins are coming in daily. Probably no other state is rendering so widespread a dramatic service. Nowhere else are there so many active clubs regularly studying and producing plays, pageants, and original folk drama.

The work of the Bureau for the year 1923-24 is summed up as follows:

Towns served	456
North Carolina towns served	322
Letters written	775
Persons written to	525
Play-books sent	1,030
Carolina Dramatic Association circulars prepared	13
Communities visited by State representative	32
Plays directed	43
Pageants planned, written, and directed	5
Community chautauquas directed	3
Addresses by director	49
Addresses by State representative	30
Dramatic clubs organized under the supervision of the Carolina Dramatic Association	32
Communities requesting services which State representative was unable to fill because of conflicting engagements	35
Performances by The Carolina Playmakers	25

1. *Pageantry:* During the year Miss Rockwell wrote an historical pageant, *Children of Old Carolina,* dedicated to the children of the State and designed especially for county-wide commencement programs for seventh grades. She staged a demonstration performance at the Four-County Fair in Dunn, October 7th, different groups from all parts of the county combining in this impressive community pageant. Already several counties have expressed their desire to produce this pageant in the coming year.

Miss Setzer wrote and produced an historical pageant of Gaston county—*Visions Old and New.* This was produced in collaboration with the citizens of Gaston under the auspices of the Federation of Women's Clubs, July 4th, 1924, at Gastonia, N. C. A thousand players from all parts of the county took part in the production.

2. *The Carolina Playmakers:* With a view to demonstrating to other communities in the State the progress in native playmaking, The Carolina Playmakers made three tours in the past year. They played in twenty-five towns and cities of North Carolina to a total audience of 22,000.

3. *The Carolina Dramatic Association:* The Association was organized during the past year "to promote and encourage dramatic art in the schools and communities of North Carolina; to meet the need for genuinely constructive recreation; to coöperate in the production of plays, pageants and festivals of artistic worth; and to stimulate interest in the writing of native drama." The Bureau of Community Drama has general supervision of the activities of the Association, and plans the Annual Dramatic Institute and dramatic contests each year.

4. *The Dramatic Institute:* The first state-wide Dramatic Institute was held April 4th and 5th, 1924, in Chapel Hill. A program consisting of illustrated lectures, demonstrations of stage arts, a production of new folk plays by The Carolina Playmakers, and a spring festival staged by Miss Rockwell, made this first meeting of dramatic directors of the State profitable and inspiring. It was attended by seventy-one delegates from forty communities. The second State Institute is planned for April 1925.

5. *A State-wide Dramatic Contest:* A series of state-wide dramatic contests has been arranged and a final dramatic competition for the State championship will be held at Chapel Hill at the time of the annual Dramatic Institute in April. In this way it is hoped to correlate the activities of the different groups throughout the State for the benefit of all.

Bureau of Economic and Social Surveys

The field activities of the Department of Rural Social Economics during the last year are as follows:

(1) Two addresses in Denmark and 13 in the United States by E. C. Branson, head of the department, and 4 by S. H. Hobbs, Jr., acting head during Mr. Branson's absence on leave; (2) 42 studies of nation-wide range, 15 of which were given to the public in the *University News Letter;* (3) 80 studies of state-wide range, 18 of which have appeared in the *University News*

Letter; (4) 47 special county studies, several of which appeared in the three county bulletins that came from the press during the year; (5) daily work with 105 students in laboratory studies, mainly upon North Carolina economic and social problems; (6) the North Carolina Club Year Book on *What Next in North Carolina* which appeared during the year. This year book contains 15 chapters and 128 pages. During the year the Club made 15 economic and social studies which will be published in the next issue of the North Carolina Club Year Book also under the title of *What Next in North Carolina;* (7) work with students in correspondence courses; (8) field work with the State Legislative Committee on Land Settlement.

The *University News Letter* carrying many special studies worked out in the department laboratory appeared 50 times during the year. The *News Letter* also carried 36 chapters on the Country-End of Life and Business in Germany, Denmark, and France by Professor Branson, who was abroad during the year. The University of North Carolina Press will issue these chapters in book form in early December.

Each year the department receives several thousand letters calling for information on an astonishing variety of subjects in which North Carolinians and people from other states are actively interested. No letter ever goes unanswered. If the information is available it is compiled and forwarded to the person requesting it. Requests for information grow in volume as the years pass. No one except persons actually searching for such information can comprehend the time and attention involved.

Bureau of Design and Improvement of School Grounds

This bureau, under the direction of Dr. W. C. Coker, Kenan Professor of Botany, has served a large number of schools and communities during the year. Since November 1st, 1923, the following visits have been made and blueprint plans prepared by the field agent, Mrs. Walter J. Matherly: Leaksville, Siler City, Liberty, Mecklenburg County (9), Duke, Rockingham, Oxford, Rocky Mount (7), West Durham, Lee County Consolidated School, North Wilkesboro (3), Wilkesboro, Salemburg, Pikeville, Kenly, Yanceyville (2), Fayetteville, Maxton (2), Norwood, Boiling Springs (2), and Durham.

A number of letters reqesting aid by correspondence were answered and bulletins, books, or reference lists were sent in most cases. Since the resignation of Mrs. Matherly, which became effective June first, no field agent has been employed but it is hoped that a competent person will soon be found.

Bureau of Community Music

A brief account of the extension service rendered by Professor Paul J. Weaver as head of the Bureau of Community Music is given below:

(1) Lectures: one each in Asheville, Greenville, Wilmington, Oxford, High Point; two each in Charlotte and Cincinnati; three in Greensboro and Raleigh; total, fifteen. (2) Conferences: one in High Point, two each in Durham and Charlotte; three each in Winston-Salem and Greensboro; five in Raleigh; total, sixteen. (3) Concerts: one each in Pittsboro, Henderson, High Point, Reidsville, Winston-Salem, Lexington, Ramseur, Charlotte, and Cincinnati; two in

Raleigh; three in Greensboro; total, fourteen. (4) Community sings: one each in Oxford, Pinehurst, and Leaksville; two in Charlotte; three in Raleigh; total, eight. (5) Judge in contests: one each in Sanford, Carthage and Winston-Salem; two in Durham; total, five. (6) Aid to fifteen towns in securing music teachers and supervisors. (7) Aid to eighteen teachers in securing positions. (8) Letters: over one thousand written concerning different phases of music extension service.

Bureau of Educational Service and Research

This bureau is maintained by the School of Education and represents the extension activities of the School under the supervision of Acting Dean N. W. Walker.

Twenty-two correspondence courses were conducted for the Extension Division with an enrollment of 291 students. Thirty-five extension classes in Education were conducted in 28 communities with an enrollment of 841 students.

Three publications were edited during the year: *The High School Journal, Orange County School News,* and *The North Carolina Teacher.*

A teachers' bureau, which assisted 500 teachers in securing positions in 250 schools, was operated.

The bureau of educational research under direction of Dr. M. R. Trabue rendered invaluable service to the State through its educational testing program, which this year was carried on in 65 high schools with a total enrollment of 9,145 pupils.

Other extension activities engaged in by members of the staff of the School of Education are summarized as follows: 60 lectures and addresses delivered before educational groups throughout the State; several hundred letters requesting information answered; assistance in the administration of the Orange county schools.

Bureau of Recreation and Community Organization

Professor H. D. Meyer has assisted a large number of communities in connection with recreation and community problems. Plans for the laying out of playgrounds were made in several places and suggestions as to securing equipment were given. Thirty-six addresses were made before parent-teacher associations, boys' groups, community clubs, and other groups.

Dr. J. F. Steiner has rendered effective service in connection with the work of this bureau by making efficiency studies of social agencies. An example of this service is the study made of the administration of social agencies in Durham, which was undertaken at the request of the city council. The official report of this study was given wide publicity by the daily press and is being used as a basis for the reorganization of the county department of public welfare in that city.

Bureau of Lectures and Short Courses

Upon the resignation of Mr. George V. Denny September 1st, 1924, Mr. Morgan F. Vining was made chief of the Bureau of Lectures and Short Courses. The report shows that 119 appointments in 71 communities were scheduled by

the bureau during the year. When analyzed these appointments show: Individual lectures, 66; series of lectures, 2 (17 lectures); commencement addresses, 23; recitals, 7; community sings, 6; total audience, approximately 40,000. The series of lectures were given in Highlands and Southern Pines. Thirty-three members of the University faculty delivered one or more of these lectures. Their names follow: Atkins, Adams, Allport, Branson, Bradshaw, Bernard, Carroll, Connor, Comer, Cobb, Caldwell, Dashiell, Fitch, Hard, Hibbard, Knight, Koch, Little, Myer, Matherly, Murchison, Noble, Odum, Patterson, Peacock, Shapiro, Snell, Trabue, Walker, Weaver, Williams, Wettach, Zehmer.

The completion of the new Carolina Inn has stimulated further plans for short courses and institutes. From time to time small groups from the State are invited to attend at Chapel Hill intensive courses consisting of specialized lectures, discussions, and demonstrations. These short courses or institutes last from one day to two weeks and are usually organized under the joint auspices of the department or school concerned and the Extension Division. Members of the faculty and other speakers of state-wide and national reputation appear on the programs. Next year it is planned to organize institutes for some of the following: Bankers, doctors, manufacturers, chamber of commerce executives, parent-teacher association officials, and editors.

This year two successful institutes were held. One was for those interested in dramatics and was put on with the coöperation of The Carolina Playmakers; the other was a two weeks' course for welfare workers organized by the School of Public Welfare.

Bureau of Public Discussion

For convenience in conducting the work, the services of the Bureau of Public Discussion are divided into two sections: The Women's Clubs Section, covering assistance with programs and reference materials—books and package libraries—to women's clubs; and the Library Extension Service Section, covering assistance with books, and package libraries to schools, both students and teachers, and all other individuals who make requests and are not included in the women's clubs and school groups.

WOMEN'S CLUB SECTION

	1922-'23	1923-'24
Clubs assisted with programs and library service	219	278
Clubs out of the State using programs	181	167
Total number of clubs receiving aid	400	445
Total number women assisted	6,100	6,975
Books and pamphlets sent to clubs	4,081	8,338
Letters written to clubs	2,059	4,780
Packages	1,189	2,037

For regular service to women's clubs, which means supplying both programs and reference material, a fee is charged. The number of clubs that registered for this assistance was 134; 144 enrolled for occasional assistance and paid individual fees; members of 167 non-registered clubs, mostly out of the State, used the bulletins as a basis of study but did not depend upon the

library for reference material. Following is a list of club programs with the number of clubs which studied each program during the year: Literature of Today, 54; North Carolina History, 44; Modern Drama, 31; Contemporary Literature, 24; Southern Literature, 24; Town Studies, 23; Recent Tendencies, 14; American Literature, 14; Our Heritage, 13; Citizenship, 9; combination of programs, 50; occasional assistance on programs, 144; total, 445.

New Courses of Study: The following new courses of study have been prepared for the coming year: *Present Day Literature,* by Miss Cornelia S. Love; *Studies in Modern English Novel,* by Professor George M. McKie; *Know Your Own State—North Carolina,* by Professor S. H. Hobbs, Jr.; *Southern Literature (Revised),* by Professor C. A. Hibbard; and *American One-Act Plays,* by Miss Ethel T. Rockwell.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE SECTION

	1922-'23	1923-'24
Packages sent out	2,645	3,306
Package libraries (ten or more pieces in one package)		750
Books		4,170
Pamphlets		1,461
Pieces (including books, pamphlets, and package libraries)	9,960	13,131
Letters	3,500	4,466

Improved equipment and more clerical assistance have made it possible to render better service. Many new package libraries have been prepared, books have been added to the collection, and magazines have been secured for clipping purposes. These are being bound and prepared for mailing as rapidly as possible.

In addition to the books and material sent upon request, arrangements have been made whereby the bureaus of Community Drama, High School Debating and Athletics, Correspondence Instruction, and Class Instruction have placed on the shelves of the Extension Library books that are to be sent out to the groups served by these bureaus under the same condition as all other material. The statistics given above include all material sent out.

A Bulletin for Library Extension Service: For the first time a bulletin has been prepared for the Library Extension Service Section. This came about as the result of many requests for assistance in preparing programs for high school societies and is already proving a valuable aid to principals in their high school work. It was prepared by Professor H. D. Meyer and Miss Clara B. Cole.

ADMINISTRATION

Miss Nellie Roberson has been chief of this bureau since its organization and has developed an excellent and efficient service program. Miss Adeline Denham is in charge of the Women's Clubs Service Section. Miss Clara B. Cole is in charge of the Library Extension Service Section. Miss Mabel Couch is student assistant, giving time to both sections, sending out packages and making up package libraries. Two other part-time assistants are employed in filing, receiving books, wrapping packages, and other general office work.

STATISTICS SHOWING WORK OF BOTH SECTIONS

	Letters	Pieces	Packages
Women's Clubs	4,780	8,338	2,037
Library Extension Service	4,466	13,131	3,306
Total for 1923-1924	9,246	21,469	5,343

STATISTICS SHOWING INCREASE IN ONE YEAR IN ENTIRE BUREAU

1923-1924	9,246	21,469	5,343
1922-1923	5,559	13,041	3,834
Increase in one year	3,687	8,428	1,509

Bureau of Visual Instruction

This is a new bureau and has been in process of organization this year. Next year it is planned to have a more complete service which will include educational slides, exhibits, and charts for loan to organizations throughout the State. At present about 1,000 colored lantern slides on foreign countries are on hand.

Visual instruction aids for educational work have been developed to a high degree of efficiency in many state universities. The State of North Carolina, which has made so much progress in education, should maintain such a bureau at the University. A small charge is made for loans of material and this makes the work about fifty per cent self-supporting.

Business Administration

With an annual expenditure of $100,000., with a staff of 20 full-time people, with a large number of offices, with over 2,000 extension students, and with approximately a million pieces of mail handled each year, it has been necessary to develop a real business organization within the Extension Division. Miss Louise M. Venable as executive secretary has charge of office management, the accounting system, publications, and the mailing room. Under her supervision these matters are being handled each year with ever-increasing efficiency. In addition to her duties as secretary to the director, Mrs. H. W. Waters has been assisting in this work.

The carefully worked out cost-accounting system continues to prove of great value in keeping the expenditures of the fourteen bureaus within the bounds of the budget. It is also of invaluable assistance in making out the budget for the next biennium.

In order to facilitate the distribution of publications, the old mailing equipment has been replaced by a new one at a cost of more than $2,000. The new system not only lessens the length of time required in addressing but it makes it much easier to keep the mailing list up-to-date and renders it possible to handle the increase in circulation without difficulty.

Publications

Fourteen extension bulletins having a total of 51,700 copies were edited and printed during the year. Eleven circulars with 11,200 copies were issued. *The University News Letter* appeared 50 times, 737,500 being mailed out.

Twelve issues of *North Carolina Commerce and Industry*, 84,000 copies, were distributed. Six thousand miscellaneous leaflets were sent out. A total of 890,400 pieces of second class mail was issued during the year.

The fourteen numbers of the *University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin* which appeared during the year are listed with their authors as follows:

Studies in Citizenship for Women (Revised edition), D. D. Carroll; Cancellation of Allied War Debts, compiled by E. R. Rankin; Studies in Southern Literature (Revised edition), C. A. Hibbard; Extension Classes, 1923-24; Correlating Play and Class Room Work, Harold D. Meyer; Studies in the Modern English Novel, George McKie; The Rural School Lunch, Louise H. Snell; What Next in North Carolina, edited by E. C. Branson; Present Day Literature, Cornelia S. Love; How to Know and Use the Trees, W. C. Coker; Correspondence Instruction Catalogue, 1924-1925; Extension Class Catalogue, 1924-1925; The High School Society or Club Life for the High School, Harold D. Meyer and Clara B. Cole; The High School Athletic Association of North Carolina.

The following Extension Circulars were issued during the year: Tenth Annual State Championship Contest in High School Basketball for North Carolina High Schools; First Annual Contest in High School Journalism for North Carolina High Schools; Twelfth Annual Inter-Scholastic Track Meet for North Carolina High Schools; Ninth Annual Inter-Scholastic Tennis Tournament for North Carolina High Schools; Eleventh Annual State Championship Contest in High School Baseball for North Carolina High Schools; Announcing a Program for Women's Clubs; Programs for Women's Clubs, 1924-1925; Third Annual Coaching School for High School Athletic Coaches; The Bureau of Community Drama; The Eleventh Annual State Championship Contest in High School Football for North Carolina High Schools; The Carolina Dramatic Association.

Recommendations

Plans for the enlargement of the services of the Extension Division were covered in the budget submitted for the next biennium and need not be reiterated here.

Some of the bureaus of the Division have already outgrown their present quarters and additional office space must soon be provided. When plans are begun for the new University Administration and Extension building it is suggested that the space set aside for the Extension Division be carefully planned to meet the needs of the special activities of each bureau.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER D. SNELL, Director.

Report of the Librarian

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present the Report of the Library for the fiscal year July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924, together with additional information covering the general work of the Library to October 31, 1924.

A Year of Distinctive Growth

The growth of the Library during the year has been characterized by the following gratifying particulars: (1) It added 14,232 volumes to its book collection; (2) it received 1,364 journals and transactions of learned societies in its division of periodicals; (3) it circulated 25,496 more books on the campus than in 1922-23; (4) it began the successful operation of a departmental library in the School of Education; (5) it began participating with other American libraries in the publication of a union list of periodicals; (6) it enrolled thirty-three students in courses in library science during the Summer School; and (7) it greatly extended its service to the State at large.

Noteworthy Sets Acquired

The Library has been much enriched during the year by the acquisition of special sets. The General Library was given by an anonymous donor a complete set of the "Catholic Encyclopaedia," and it bought 371 volumes of the British "Calendar of State Papers," also the first 17 volumes of the "Public Statutes at Large" of the United States.

For the various departments of the University purchases were made as follows: Chemistry, Ullmann's "Enzyklopädie der technischen Chemie," 12 volumes; Education, 67 volumes of the "Journals" and "Acts" of the State of Tennessee; English, the "Annual Register," 1826-1878, and jointly with the General Library, "Archaeologia," 91 volumes; the History Department profited by the foreign purchasing of Dr. Higby of volumes and sets such as "Correspondence de Napoléon 1er," 32 volumes; it also joined with the English Department in buying 40 volumes of the "Camden Society Publications"; Latin and Greek bought the 16 volumes of "Oxyrhynchus Papyri."

Of the Pendleton King Library, purchased in 1922-23, but not made available until this year, 4,250 volumes were accessioned and catalogued. These are chiefly the standard literature and history of France, England and America. They include handsomely bound sets of the complete works of such writers as Lamartine, Diderot, Rousseau, Marivaux, Crébillon, Saint-Beauve, Chateaubriand, Bernardin de St. Pierre, de Musset, Saint-Simon, Regnard, Condorcet, Fontenelle, Sterne, Byron, Wordsworth, Swift, Carlyle, Burke, Fielding, Smollett, Daniel, Eliot, Kingsley, Scott, Trollope, Collins, Lever, De Quincey, Thackeray, Richardson, Marryat, Harte, Parkman, Poe, Lowell, Twain, and the Ante-Nicene Christian Library.

The C. Alphonso Smith Library

By the terms of the will of the late Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, which was probated in Greensboro on July 23, the Library of the University is the recipient of the private library which Dr. Smith built up as a teacher and writer.

The library, which has been received by the University, but has not yet been made available to the student body, is estimated to contain from four to six thousand volumes. Although the collection has not yet been inventoried, it is particularly rich in general works on English literature and English language, in which fields Dr. Smith worked principally during his professorships at Louisiana State University and the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia. It is especially rich in the subjects of English and Germanic philology and contains complete sets of a number of the most important journals in this field.

The fact that Dr. Smith served as Exchange Professor in Berlin in 1909-10 is decidedly reflected in the collection as it was his particular mission during his year in Germany to lecture upon the subject of American literature. Prior to his going abroad, he steadily acquired the works of American authors and these now become the possession of the University.

Special significance attaches to the collection, however, by reason of the fact that during recent years Dr. Smith has devoted unusual effort to the collecting of material relating to Southern writers and the literature of the South. In 1908-9 he became associate editor of "The Library of Southern Literature," now a set of seventeen volumes, and from that date until his death he was constantly on the hunt for books and periodicals written by Southerners. Likewise, while at the University of Virginia, as Edgar Allen Poe Professor of English Literature, he drew materials concerning Poe from varied quarters, and later, as biographer of O. Henry, he secured every available bit of information concerning him.

Other subjects to which Dr. Smith devoted himself and which are reflected in the collection are Southern ballads, American drama, and Southern biography.

The books, when made available to the students, will bear a specially designed bookplate, and when added to the works already possessed by the University, will constitute a collection without an equal in the South today.

The clause in the will bequeathing the library to the University was written July 6, 1906, when Dr. Smith was a member of the Library Committee of the University, and the acceptance of the legacy was made by the Executive Committee of the Trustees in August, 1924.

North Carolina Collection

The North Carolina Collection added during the year 727 bound volumes and 3,462 pamphlets. Two hundred and ninety-six volumes were bound. Of these 57 were completed volumes of periodicals, reports, minutes of societies, etc., 194 were newspapers.

Six hundred and twenty-seven bound volumes and 3,207 pamphlets were given to the Collection. Special donations of unusual importance were received

as follows: F. B. McDowell gave a collection of revolutionary manuscripts, including the Brevard original manuscript diary; W. J. Andrews gave some early law books; M. D. Haywood gave a collection of pamphlets on transportation, formerly the property of Dr. Richard B. Haywood, a director of the N. C. Railroad; Miss Florence Dixon gave a partial file of the *Progressive Farmer;* J. T. Alderman gave a rare University "Catalogue," the broadside issue of 1819; Mrs. G. C. Graves gave a number of newspapers of the Reconstruction Period; E. B. Lewis gave a collection of pamphlets; W. N. Everett gave the original manuscript copy of the N. C. State Audit of 1923; T. E. Best gave a rare volume of N. C. laws, and some early N. C. House Journals in memory of Charles E. Best. Other donors are noted in the list at the end of this report. The Library gratefully acknowledges the continued support of Mr. John Sprunt Hill, whose assistance has assured the steady growth of the Collection.

Periodical Department Shows Growth

The growth of the Periodical Department for the year was in keeping with that of the Library as a whole. As a result of funds made available a number of sets were bought which completed or helped to complete files owned by the Library. Among these were: *Acta Mathmatica, American Railway Engineering Association—Proceedings, American Society of Mechanical Engineers—Transactions, Annalen der Physik und Chemie, Annual Register, Centralblatt, Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie, Institution of Civil Engineers—Minutes of Proceedings, Jahrbuch über die Fortschritte der Mathematik, Mnemosyne, National Association for the Promotion of Social Science—Transactions, Nouvelles Annales de Mathematiques, Quarterly Review, Revue des Langues Romanes, Revue Universitaire, Royal Society of London—Proceedings, Theatre Magazine.*

Besides these sets fifty-three new subscriptions were added to the Library's permanent list.

To help take care of the increased work of the department, Miss Mary Efird was added to the staff as Assistant in Charge of Periodicals. New equipment was purchased in the form of a Kardex cabinet for the filing of the checklist cards. This has proved to be a great saver of time.

Probably the outstanding work done in this department was that in connection with exchanges, and in collaboration with other American libraries in the preparation of a union list of periodicals. The mailing lists of the various publications of the University were collected and a card made out for each institution or society to which a publication was sent. On this card were listed the University's publication sent to that particular address, and also the ones received in exchange. The checklist for the ones received was transferred from loose-leaf books to cards. Letter were written to all addresses from which there was no evidence of anything received. In addition to this, some five hundred volumes of foreign exchanges were collated and prepared for binding.

In conjunction with other libraries, the Library has begun the checking of all its periodicals, its holdings in this field to be listed with the holdings of

other libraries, so that the completed, printed lists may be placed in the hands of scholars to facilitate the loaning of materials from one library to another.

Work of the Catalogue Department

The Catalogue Department has catalogued current accessions, including nearly half of the Pendleton King Library. It has also adopted the policy of analyzing several university periodicals and publications catalogued by the Periodical Department.

Catalogues and shelflists have been made for the Schools of Education and Engineering, and a card list of subject headings used in the Library has been completed.

Circulation Shows Marked Increase

The circulation of books on the campus and throughout the State as reflected in statistics kept by the loan desk and the library extension service showed a marked increase over the preceding year. The loan desk figures in the main Library were, 1922-23, 74,418 as against 99,914 in 1923-24, to which must be added 9, 822 from the new library of the School of Education. Similarly the number of books, pamphlets, etc., loaned to members of women's clubs, schools, and other residents of the State increased from 13,131 to 21,469. Statistics for the use of books in the Law Library and other departmental libraries were not kept, but the total increase in circulation throughout the entire University was approximately thirty-five per cent higher than the year before.

Departmental Libraries Catalogued

Improvement in the departmental libraries was made by adding special card catalogues for the collections in the Schools of Education and Engineering, and by providing for all-day service in them and the library of the School of Commerce. Full-time service was also provided for the School of Education Library during the Summer School. Mr. G. B. Logan was employed as librarian of this collection, and was assisted by a number of student assistants.

Administration

The Library was administered during the year by the librarian, the assistant librarian, six heads of departments, four assistants, a secretary, and eleven student assistants. The eleven departmental libraries were administered by Mr. G. B. Logan, by members of the departments themselves, or by secretaries or assistants connected with the libraries rather than with the central Library. The funds of the Library have been allotted by the Budget Committee; and the purchases for the General Library, as distinct from the schools and departments, have been made through the librarian and the Library Book Committee. To all the members of the Library staff and committees I am indebted for their faithful service throughout the year.

Since the opening of the term, 1924-25, Miss Georgia Faison, graduate of the New York State Library School and formerly librarian of Randolph-Macon College, was placed in charge of the loan desk in place of Miss Nell Blair,

resigned; Miss Alma Jamieson, graduate of the Atlanta Library School and formerly librarian of Oglethorpe University, was appointed as librarian of the School of Education in place of Mr. George B. Logan, transferred as reference librarian in the General Library; and Mrs. B. B. Lane has succeeded Miss Catherine Boyd, resigned, as secretary to the librarian.

New Building Being Planned

The need of a new building for the Library has been set forth in this report for the past three years. The need has become so acute, not only for stack room, but for room for every phase of the Library's activities, that a committee has been appointed to work out plans; the Building Committee of Trustees has decided on a site for it at the southern end of the campus; and the University is including the building in its budget to be submitted to the legislature of 1925.

In projecting the building the University is basing its action on the ground that the Library is the heart of the work of the campus, and is the indispensable laboratory not only of the departments in language, literature, history, political and social science, philosophy and psychology, education, etc., but is the workshop as well of all the natural and applied sciences. The University also recognizes that if it is to build up a great Graduate School, as it is rapidly doing, and is to function as the outstanding university library of the South, it must provide space for a much larger collection of books than it now has, and that adequate space for reading rooms, seminars, and special collections, together with space for a library school, library extension service, and other modern library activities, must be provided. It recognizes further that the Library necessarily falls within the class of monumental buildings requiring space for future expansion and that in its finish and architectural form it should be not only distinctive itself, but should be made to contribute to the harmonious effect of the part of the campus in which it is located.

If the University forms the proper conception of the Library, and it is inconceivable that it should not, it must think of it in terms such as other leading universities conceive of it and must plan such a building as will provide the necessary facilities now and will be capable of expansion in the years to come. It must frankly recognize the fact that it must spend more money now, and in the future, for this building, than for any other on the campus, just as the fact is being recognized today in institutions such as Minnesota and Yale which have recently been considering library buildings to cost from $1,250,000 to $4,000,000 respectively.

Recommendations

Recommendations for the further development of the Library have been presented in detail in the budget submitted for the consideration of the legislature in 1925. For emphasis, they are summarized here:

1. *Teaching.* A member should be added to the staff at once to lay the foundation for regular instruction in teaching library subjects. This is the

only way I see by which persons can be properly trained to take care of the departmental libraries. If proper training is provided and graduate students can be held on a graduate fellowship basis, a great deal of good library service can be secured. I recommend this as a solution of the departmental situation at present.

2. *Departmental Libraries.* All assistants in the departmental libraries, and all in the General Library, should be employed by the General Library and should be required to take such library courses as are essential to handling effectively the library materials over which they are placed in charge. All purchases for books should be made through the General Library. Exception as to the appointment of Law librarian and assistants might be made. The privilege of ratification should, however, be retained.

3. *Law Library.* I recommend that for the biennium 1925-27 the Law Library be given a special appropriation of from $15,000 to $20,000 for the purchase of books and for the installation of shelving for the basement floor of the Law Library stack and for such wall shelving as can be placed in the Law Library reading room. All of the purchases should be made through the General Library, but the requests should probably be made in separate form.

4. *Photostat.* Requests have been made upon the Library for the use of a photostat. These come from outsiders desiring the reproduction of some of our rare materials and from the Department of History, the School of Engineering, and the Division of Extension. The parties concerned are agreed that purchase should be made through the Library and controlled by it, or made a part of the duplicating service of the University and bought and controlled by Mr. Woollen's office.

5. *Personnel.* The budget for the employment of additional personnel and for the purchase of books and periodicals should be increased, and such additional furnishings should be secured as are essential to efficient administration of the present collections before the new building is completed. Additions to the personnel should include assistants in the cataloguing and package library departments, in the General Library, and three assistants in the departmental libraries of the Schools of Engineering, Commerce, and the Department of Rural Economics. A part-time assistant should also be employed to secure North Carolina materials throughout the State. Additions to furnishings should include tables and chairs, display cases and additional card catalogue cases, and shelving in both the main Library and several of the departmental libraries respectively.

6. *Publications.* Recommendation was made last year that funds be provided for the publication of certain materials of the Library. This recommendation is particularly applicable to the materials in the North Carolina Collection, the contents of which, within the course of a few years, should be published in book form.

7. *Endowment.* Recommendations have also been made in previous years that the endowment funds be increased if possible. The enrichment of certain

sections of the Library should make a strong appeal to a number of alumni and friends of the University, and the opportunity for providing funds for this purpose should be given them.

Library Statistics, 1923-1924

ACQUISITIONS—BOOKS

Gifts from individuals, private North Carolina societies, and societies and institutions from other states	1,396
Gifts from North Carolina Government and Departments	70
Gifts from the United States Government	203
Bound volumes of periodicals from the bindery	1,830
Volumes through purchase	10,683
Total number of volumes received this year	14,232
Total number of volumes in Library, June 30, 1924	134,989
Total number of volumes in Library, Nov. 1, 1924	139,015

New Periodicals

Subscriptions for periodicals not taken before 1923-24, or not previously included in the Library report, were made as follows: *Abstracts of Bacteriology, Advance Sheets of the North Carolina Reports, American Druggist, American Mercury, American Review, Archivum Romanicum, Bibliographie de la France, Bird Lore, Bulletin du Bibliophile et due Bibliothecaire, Carolina Motorist, Commercial Vehicle, Comparative Psychology Monographs, Concrete Highway Magazine, Deutsche Vierteljahrschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte, Durham Herald, Earth Mover, Excavating Engineer, Good Housekeeping, Hibbert Journal, Highway Engineer and Contractor, Highway Magazine, Highway Transportation, Isis, Johns Hopkins Studies in Romance Literatures and Languages, Journal of Applied Sociology, Journal of Farm Economics, Journal of Immunology, Journal of Metabolic Research, Journal of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, Microchemie, Motor Transport, Municipal Engineer, New York World, News Bulletin, Notizie degli Scavi di Antichita, Organisation, Peabody Journal of Education, Popular Radio, Radio News, Revue Algologique, Revue de Paris, Revue Universitaire, Saturday Review of Literature, Scandinavian Scientific Review, Silent Partner, Southern Banker, Southern Collegiate Sports, Testing, Traffic World, Vocational Education, Western Highway Builder, Wireless Age, Zeitschrift für Deutschkunde.*

Library Finances, 1923-1924

RECEIPTS

Endowment	$ 3,436.00
Gifts from John John Sprunt Hill	500.00
University appropriation for books, equipment, maintenance and salaries	50,189.00
University appropriation for salaries (instruction)	8,500.00
Miscellaneous receipts	87.78
	$62,712.78
Deficit	5,918.27
Total	$68,631.05

Disbursements

Deficit from 1922-'23	$ 3,433.31
Binding for the General Library	1,717.90
Books, Department periodicals and bindings	22,626.18
Building, equipment and repairs	4,697.66
Express and freight	908.18
Miscellaneous	179.66
Periodicals for the General Library	2,185.60
Press	1,000.00
Salaries	28,950.60
Supplies	2,386.16
Telephone and Telegraph	226.10
Travel	319.70
Total	$ 68,631.05

Loan Desk Account

Receipts

On hand July 1, 1923	$ 233.97	
Received by fines, lost books, etc.	1,284.91	
		$1,518.88

Disbursements

To extra student labor	$ 476.83	
To postage	169.65	
To replacement of lost books	295.92	
To other expenses itemized in librarian's book	459.18	
To balance due 1924-'25	117.30	
		$1,518.88

Circulation

Books loaned at desk	99,914
Books and pamphlets mailed to women's clubs	8,338
Books and pamphlets mailed to schools	13,131
Letters to women's clubs	4,780
Letters to schools	4,466
Packages sent to women's clubs	2,037
Packages sent to schools	3,306
Books loaned, School of Education	9,822

List of Donors, 1923-1924

In addition to the gifts previously mentioned, the Library has received gifts of books, pamphlets, pictures, papers, maps, etc., from the following (not including gifts of periodicals regularly received):

L. F. Abbott, J. T. Alderman, F. H. Allport, Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Co., Trustees of Amherst, A. B. Andrews, G. H. Andrews, W. J. Andrews, W. W. Ashe, *Asheville Citizen*, C. M. Baker, Bankers Trust Co., Mrs. J. M. Bernhardt, J. M. Bernhardt, T. E. Best, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, W. W. Boddie, C. E. Bost, J. H. Boushall, W. K. Boyd, Mrs. J. S. Brassfield, G. G. Braune, L. D. Brown, Brown University Library, P. A. Bryant, F. E. Butler, Wm. Cain, O. Cardenas, Carnegie Corporation of N. Y., Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Carnegie Foundation of Washington, J. S. Carr, D. D. Carroll, Cheney Brothers, Chicago Trust Co., Government

General of Chosen, Walter Clark, Collier Cobb, W. C. Coker, J. K. Collett, R. D. W. Connor, Cornell University Library, G. H. Cox, O. T. Crosby, J. F. Dashiell, Mrs. Rebecca Deal, R. C. deRossett, Miss Florence Dixon, O. G. Dunn, Educational Finance Inquiry Commission, L. M. Ellison, W. N. Everett, Fairfield Garden Club & Marsh Botanical Garden, Federal Reserve Board, General Electric Co.—Turbine Dep't., Sir Israel Gollancz, A. L. Goodhart, H. J. Grant, Mrs. G. C. Graves, Paul Green, W. C. Green, E. W. Gudger, Mrs. G. F. Harper, Harvard University—School of Education, Harvard University Press, M. D. Haywood, Archibald Henderson, Trustees Wm. Ramsay Henderson Trust, C. A. Hibbard, J. S. Hill, J. W. Hinsdale, Mrs. I. C. Hinshaw, Mrs. L. L. Hobbs, W. A. Hoke, H. H. Horne, Henry E. Huntington Library & Art Gallery, J. B. Hurry, C. W. Hyams, Illinois State Historical Library, Indiana Historical Commission, Indianapolis Public Library, International Institute of Agriculture, Investment Bankers Association of America, Iowa State Historical Society, Irving National Bank, W. P. Jacocks, W. A. James, Inc., Japan Society, Johns Hopkins University—School of Hygiene & Public Health, Charles Knapp, E. W. Knight, Knights of Columbus, George Lay, S. E. Leavitt, E. B. Lewis, Gaston Lichtenstein, Miss C. S. Love, D. G. Lyon, T. O. Mabbott, F. B. McDowell, The Macmillan Co., J. V. Mann, Santiago Marin Vicuna, W. E. Maverick, Michigan Experiment Station, Michigan Historical Commission, M. L. Morgenthau, National Industrial Conference Board, National Research Council, Naval War College, Netherland Indian Government, University of Nevada, State of New Jersey, New York University, Governmnet of New Zealand, North Carolina Historical Commission, North Carolina Society of Pennsylvania, University of North Carolina, Departments of Chemistry, Commerce, Education, Bureau of Vocational Information, Ohio State University, F. A. Olds, L. B. Olmstead, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, J. L. Pearson, Mrs. Richmond Pearson, J. H. Penniman, University of Pennsylvania, Peruvian Arbitration Commission, W. W. Pierson, C. C. Pinckney, W. B. Pitts, J. H. Pratt, R. E. Quinn, Jr., Miss Nellie Roberson, J. B. Robertson, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Miss E. T. Rockwell, J. L. Rosenberger, Julius Rosenwald, Rowan Historical Society, C. P. Russell, Mrs. C. P. Russell, a member of the St. Francis Xavier Alumni Sodality of N. Y., T. S. Saville, Seeman Printery, T. H. Shastid, A. W. Shaw Co., J. H. Small, C. A. Smith, J. J. Snipes, C. P Spruill, Mrs. J. Stanhope, J. F. Steiner, Mrs. E. Sternberger, W. M. Stine, R. B. Strassburger, Miss Virginia Tanner, T. J Taylor, D. A. Tedder, A. F. Thomas, C. F. Thwing, M. R. Trabue, United Fruit Co., Vassar College Library, F. P. Venable, Venezuelan Government, N. W. Walker, C. C. Ware, Lionel Weil, H. H. Westinghouse, Theodora Wilbour, Victor Wilbour, S. C. Williams, H. V. Wilson, L. R. Wilson, Yale University Library.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS R. WILSON, Librarian.

Report of the Business Manager

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Business Manager's office for the year, covering the general management of University business and property, together with balance sheet and supporting schedules showing the financial status of the University as of June 30, 1924.

Physical Plant

A survey of high school and University attendance made in 1920 indicated that the University's annual registration would reach 3,000 students in six years. A building program on that basis was adopted by the Board of Trustees. The estimated cost was $5,580,000. The Legislatures of 1921 and 1923 appropriated toward the carrying out of this program $3,140,000, leaving a balance of $2,445,000 to be secured from the 1925 Legislature to complete the program.

The four years of construction have been carried out under the direction of a Building Committee composed of six members of the Board of Trustees, the President, Business Manager, and Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Buildings and Grounds. This Committee has made an exhaustive study of each project for which funds have been allotted both as to its urgency and size, and have striven throughout to keep a proper balance on the development of the plant as a whole. The projects with their costs are as follows:

Dormitories	$ 700,000.00
History and Social Science Building	154,000.00
Language Building	164,000.00
Law Building	163,000.00
Chemistry Building	377,000.00
Woman's Building	115,000.00
Woman's Dormitory	22,800.00
Residences (14)	75,900.00
Renovation of Old East	82,000.00
Renovation of Old West	46,000.00
Fire Escapes	26,800.00
Water Supply	115,000.00
Recreation Building and Grounds	103,500.00
Departmental Equipment	140,000.00
Railway Extension	74,600.00
Dining Hall Extension and Repairs	27,700.00
Shower and Lockers	7,600.00
Repairs to Bynum Gymnasium	3,900.00
Repairs to Library	4,300.00
Furniture and Fixtures	95,000.00

Infirmary Extension	23,300.00
Memorial Hall Repairs and Improvements	16,000.00
Stadium Repairs and Improvements	11,200.00
Serice Lines: Heating, Lighting, Sewers	219,600.00
Fire Protection	10,200.00
Roads, Walks and Grading	62,500.00
Laundry Repairs and Improvements	20,327.91
Completion Laundry and Steele Dormitory	37,772.09
State Architects Fee	5,000.00
Liability Insurance	22,000.00
Consulting Architect	16,000.00
Architects and Engineers Fees	128,000.00
Contractors Fees	70,000.00
	$3,140,000.00

All of these projects are completed except the Chemistry Building which will be ready for the opening of the Summer School, and the Woman's Building which will be completed during the Summer.

In addition to the above work carried through out of State funds, gifts have made it possible to carry forward work on two other buildings:

(a) The Graham Memorial Committee has enough funds in hand to proceed with the construction of the Graham Memorial Building to the point of roofing it in. The interior will be finished as rapidly as subscriptions are collected.

(b) Renovation and remodeling of Smith Hall (the old Law Building) has been made possible through the Robert K. Smith bequest, $25,000 of which was allotted for this purpose. As soon as funds can be secured for the seating and other fittings, Smith Hall will be completed and turned over to the Carolina Playmakers as a workshop and laboratory.

Urgent Needs

This construction has enabled the physical plant to keep pace with the growth of the student body in many ways, but the need of some of the projects that had to be deferred is becoming acute and unless provision is made for these at once, work in these lines will be seriously crippled.

Despite the fact that the University runs its classes six days a week and has extended its schedule to run from 8:30 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, without intermission, its teaching space is full. The increase in students quickly absorbed the teaching buildings that have been added and some of the work is being carried on under conditions which make it impossible to secure the best results.

Geology Laboratory

A laboratory building for the Geology Department has been included in the building request for several years. This Department is now housed in a building constructed in 1857, non-fireproof and in very poor repair. It is

not at all suited for the needs of a department requiring laboratory and library space, and the Geology Department has suffered from having to carry on its work in this building.

Botany Laboratory

The departments of Botany and Zoology are both crowded into one small building which has laboratory and class room space for one of them.

Commerce Building

The School of Commerce with one of the largest registrations in the University has only one floor in Saunders Hall and is seriously handicapped by lack of space for the proper conduct of its work.

Phillips Hall Extension

Phillips Hall was barely able to house the departments of Physics, Engineering and Mathematics when it was completed in 1918. The growth in these departments for the past six years has forced classes into any room about the campus that had an unoccupied hour. One of the wings originally planned for this building is urgently needed now.

Physical Education Building

It is part of the obligation of the University to provide for the physical development, hygiene and health of every member of the student body, so that he will leave the institution with a healthy body as well as a trained mind. As the center of this work it is necessary to have a Physical Education Building which will afford space for lectures on hygiene, health and physical fitness, instruction in the correction of individual physical defects, and the direction of general physical development. The examinations made at the beginning of each scholastic year reveal many physical defects which can be removed by proper reconstructive work, thus relieving the individual of what would in all probability develop into a serious handicap. These examinations also show the great need of instruction for raising the general level of physical fitness of the young men in the care of the University.

The present gymnasium was built twenty years ago when the student body numbered only 500, and for years has been inadequate for modern gymnasium work.

Library Building

The Library Building has adequate space for serving a college about one-third the size of the University. Its reading room, reference work, and service space are entirely inadequate for University work. The plan of the building is such that additions would not give a satisfactory arrangement for the work, and were this not true, it would not be advisable to add to the present building because of its non-fireproof construction. At present the building is housing more than $200,000 worth of books and equipment with very little safeguard from loss by fire.

Dormitories

The five dormitories on the list will house about 550 students. This will mean a net gain of only 375, however, as the tearing down of the old wooden Inn annex, the remodeling of old dormitories to conform to insurance regulations, the use of rooms in New East and New West for teaching purposes have eliminated dormitory space for 75 students, and the remodeling of the South Building for Administration and Extension will lose dormitory space for 100 more.

Repairs to Old Buildings

The South, New East, and New West Buildings have gone so long without adequate repairs, due to lack of funds, that they are in need of thorough renovation. It is planned to rebuild the interior of the South Building for an Administration and Extension Building. The New East and New West can be worked over for lecture rooms and the halls of the literary societies. Memorial Hall needs re-roofing and new seats. The old Chemistry Building needs various small repairs before it is occupied by the Pharmacy Department. The Alumni Building needs some changes made to put it into teaching service.

Service Plants

Nearly one-half the buildings on the campus are connected to the heating mains installed twenty-three years ago. For some time it has been impossible to keep the proper temperature in these buildings during cold weather, due to deterioration of the insulation around these mains. A great deal of it has entirely rotted away. This fall it was necessary to replace short sections of pipe which had gone to pieces, and we shall be very fortunate if we get through the present winter without having to cut off the heat from these buildings to patch up other breaks in these mains.

Additions to the lighting, heating, water and sewer service must be made to meet the ever increasing demands.

Grounds

One of the outstanding needs of the Grounds is the paving of Cameron Avenue, the main artery of travel through the Campus. During wet spells vehicles cut the surface of this avenue into a muddy slush, a great deal of which finds its way into the buildings on the feet of pedestrians.

Developing new sections of the campus for building locations calls for clearing up and grading around these buildings and the construction of walks and service roads.

Program for Permanent Improvements, 1925-1927

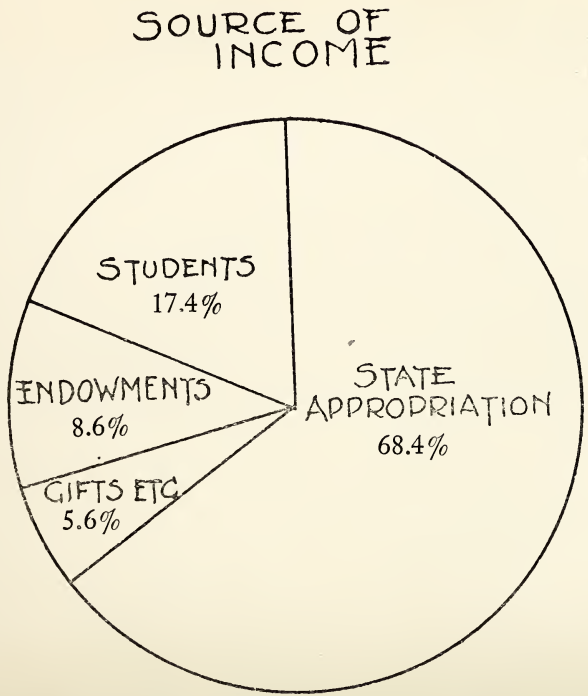
The full list of items for which it is planned to spend the balance of $2,445,000 of the six year program is as follows. These items have been carefully considered in relation to the balanced program of development and represent the most urgent needs of the University today.

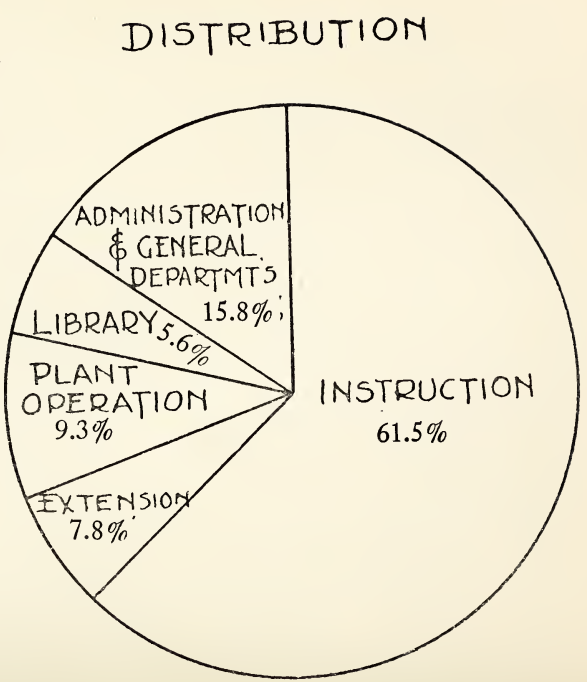
Dormitories	$ 500,000
Renovation of Old Buildings (South, New East, New West, Pharmacy, Mary Ann Smith, Old Chemistry Building, Alumni Building)	315,000
Memorial Hall, seated and repaired	30,000
Wing, Phillips Hall	50,000
Physical Education Building and Gymnasium	300,000
Geology Laboratory	175,000
Library (central unit)	500,000
Teaching Building	165,000
Service Extensions (Heat, Light, Water, Power Plant, Laundry)	200,000
Furniture and Equipment	75,000
Departmental Equipment	85,000
Grading roads, fields, etc.	50,000
	$2,445,000

Maintenance Budget

The following estimate of revenue and expense for the biennium ending June 30, 1927, is assembled from data prepared by the University Budget Committee. Each department submitted a written detailed statement of its needs. After these statements had been studied by the Committee, conferences were held with the department heads in order to arrive at the merit of the various items making up the departmental requests. These requests were reduced to the lowest amount that in the opinion of the Committee would be safe for carrying on the University's work and were incorporated in the Budget Estimate, which has been presented to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, and approved by them.

MAINTENANCE 1923-1924





UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
ESTIMATED REVENUE—BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1927

	1924–25	1925–26	INCREASE	1926–27	INCREASE
1. Tuition:					
Academic	$112,000.00	$123,000.00	$ 12,000.00	$136,000.00	$ 13,000.00
Law	7,000.00	7,500.00	500.00	9,375.00	1,875.00
Medical	5,575.00	5,625.00	50.00	5,625.00	
Pharmacy	6,700.00	6,900.00	200.00	7,500.00	600.00
	$131,275.00	$143,025.00		$158,500.00	
Less Exemptions:					
Scholarships	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00	.....	$ 8,000.00	
Fellowships	1,700.00	3,200.00	1,500.00	3,2000.0	
Physical Infirmity	1,300.00	1,420.00	120.00	1,600.00	180 00
Ministers Sons	4,000.00	4,400.00	400.00	4,800.00	400.00
Teachers	2,500.00	2,750.00	250.00	3,000.00	250.00
Instructors	1,300.00	1,440.00	140.00	1,560.00	120.00
Teachers Agreement	20,000.00	22,000.00	2,000.00	24,200.00	2,400.00
Ministerial Candidates	600.00	720.00	120.00	900.00	180.00
	$ 39,400.00	$ 43,930.00		$ 47,260.00	
Net Tuition	$ 91,875.00	$ 99,095.00	$ 7,220.00	$111,240.00	$ 12,145.00
2. Registration	$ 56,900.00	$ 62,150.00	$ 6,250.00	$ 67,800.00	$ 5,650.00
3. Laboratory Fees	25,000.00	27,500.00	2,500.00	30,000.00	2,500.00
4. Endowment Funds	85,500.00	85,500.00	.....	85,500.00	
5. Gifts and Miscellaneous	6,100.00	6,500.00	400.00	6,500.00	
	$265,375.00	$280,745.00		$301,040.00	

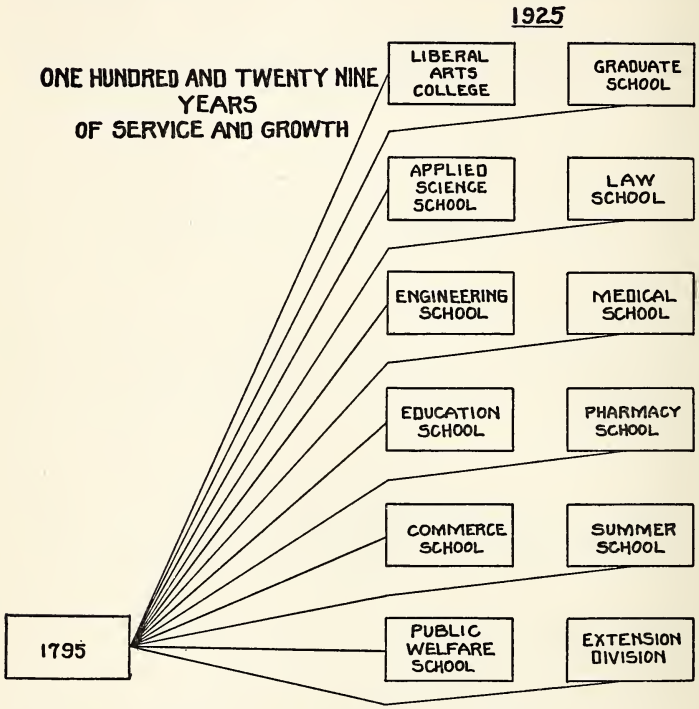
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
MAINTENANCE BUDGET—BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1927

	EXPENSES	1924–25	1925–26	INCREASE	1926–27	INCREASE
1.	Salaries, Teaching Staff	$553,950.00	$643,350.00	$ 89,400.00	$690,000.00	$ 46,650.00
2.	Salaries, Administration	48,070.00	57,300.00	9,230.00	60,400.00	3,100.00
3.	Supplies, Lab. and Departmental	30,025.00	45,520.00	15,495.00	49,520.00	4,000.00
4.	Supplies, Administration	9,900.00	13,700.00	3,800.00	13,700.00	.....
5.	Library	55,125.00	68,525.00	13,400.00	73,725.00	5,200.00
6.	Special Appropriation, Law School Library	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
7.	Travel	4,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	
8.	Research	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,000.00	
9.	Lectures and Sermons	900.00	1,000.00	100.00	1,000.00	
10.	Student Welfare:					
	Infirmary	10,300.00	12,000.00	1,700.00	12,000.00	
	Y. M. C. A.	6,000.00	7,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00	
	Health Officer	2,200.00	3,000.00	800.00	3,000.00	
	Chapel	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00	500.00
	Vocational Guidance	1,000	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	
	Dean of Students	10,000.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	13,500.00	1,500.00
	Physical Education	9,320.00	21,320.00	12,000.00	21,320.00	
11.	Publications:					
	High School Journal	800.00	800.00	.....	800.00	
	Catalogue	2,500.00	3,000.00	500.00	3,000.00	
	Record	5,000.00	5,500.00	500.00	6,000.00	500.00
	Philology Journal	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	
	Mitchell Journal	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,500.00	500.00
	Law Review	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	
	Journal Social Forces	2,500.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	
	Sprunt Monograph	600.00	1,000.00	400.00	1,000.00	

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
MAINTENANCE BUDGET—BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1927

	EXPENSES	1924–25	1925–26	INCREASE	1926–27	INCREASE
	University Press	2,500.00	8,500.00	6,000.00	8,750.00	250.00
	Miscellaneous Printing	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	
12.	Public Occasions	3,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	
13.	Memberships and Subscriptions	600.00	1,000.00	400.00	1,000.00	
14.	Advertising	2,000.00	2,500.00	500.00	2,500.00	
15.	Student Survey	3,500.00	4,000.00	500.00	4,000.00	
16.	Seminars	300.00	500.00	200.00	500.00	
17.	News Bureau	5,000.00	5,650.00	650.00	5,650.00	
18.	Extension	57,225.00	81,000.00	23,775.00	99,000.00	18,000.00
19.	Summer School	30,000.00	45,000.00	15,000.00	50,000.00	5,000.00
20.	Miscellaneous	4,510.00	5,000.00	490.00	5,000.00	
21.	Physical Plant:					
	Building Service	52,700.00	68,000.00	15,300.00	70,000.00	2,000.00
	Building Maintenance	46,800.00	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00	.....
	Grounds, Maintenance	9,350.00	18,000.00	8,650.00	18,250.00	250.00
	Grounds, Improvement	7,400.00	7,500.00	100.00	7,500.00	
	Grounds, Arboretum	2,800.00	3,000.00	200.00	3,500.00	500.00
	Truck Service	3,500.00	4,000.00	500.00	4,000.00	
22.	Contingent Fund	.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	
	Totals	$990,375.00	$1,260,665.00	.....	$1,348,615.00	
	Estimated Revenue	265,375.00	280,745.00	.....	301,040.00	
	Appropriation Needed	725,000.00	979,920.00		1,047,575.00	

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1795 AND 1925



BEGINNING IN 1795 AS A SINGLE "COLLEGE" WITH ONE COURSE OF STUDY FOR ALL, THE UNIVERSITY HAS, DURING ITS 129 YEARS OF SERVICE, DEVELOPED INTO TWELVE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, EACH WITH ITS OWN PURPOSE, ITS OWN COURSES OF STUDY AND TEACHING FORCE, ALL ENJOYING THE LARGER ADVANTAGES MADE POSSIBLE BY COMBINING RESOURCES TO SECURE TEACHERS OF QUALITY, SPECIAL LECTURES, FACILITIES FOR INVESTIGATION AND PUBLICATION, LIBRARY RESOURCES, CAREFULLY SUPERVISED WORK FOR STUDENT WELFARE, ETC.

Financial Statement

The attached balance sheets and supporting schedules show the condition of the various funds of the University at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1924, and an analysis of the operation of the funds throughout the year.

The accounts have been audited by the firm of J. C. Burlingame Company, Certified Public Accountants, working under the direction of the State Auditor, and detailed reports of the audit are on file at the office of the State Auditor and the Business Office of the University.

The total maintenance fund income for the year was $949,603.41. It is made up of receipts from the following sources:

State Appropriation	68.4%
Gifts for current expenses	5.6%
Income from Endowments	8.6%
From students	17.4%

The distribution of the maintenance Fund Expenditures was for

Instruction	61.5%
Administration and General Departments	15.8%
Library	5.6%
Extension Division	7.8%
Plant Operation	9.3%

Gifts

During the year, endowment funds and funds for current expenses were enlarged by the following gifts:

The Robert H. Smith bequest of $50,000.00. One-half of this bequest was used to found twenty-five graduate scholarships. The balance was used in the remodeling of Smith Hall for the work of the Carolina Playmakers.

The Mrs. August H. Jones Scholarship Fund of $2,000.00 endowed by Mrs. Junius H. Parker.

The Edward K. Graham Fellowship in Playwriting, $125.00.
The Julian S. Carr Fellowship, $300.00.
The Asheville Alumni Scholarship, $100.00.
The United Daughters of the Confederacy Scholarship, $60.00.
For beautifying the campus, $1,411.50.
Class of 1891 Memorial Fund, $31.65.
Class of 1918 Fund, $315.00.
Alumni Loyalty Fund, $407.00.
From Mr. J. S. Hill for Library work, $500.00.
Graham Memorial Building Fund, $32,857.60.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. T. WOOLLEN, Business Manager.

FINANCIAL REPORT
June 30, 1924
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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Exhibit A — **June 30, 1924**

ASSETS

1.	General Funds:		
	Cash	$ 50,895.88	
	Stores	12,701.94	
	Accounts Receivable	24,219.47	
	Notes Receivable	89,827.29	
	Advances on Motion Picture Project	517.68	
	Due From Other Funds:		
	Endowment, Trust and Special Funds	103,430.91	
	Deficit June 30, 1924	5,745.94	$287,339.11
2.	Endowment, Trust and Special Funds:		
	Due from Kenan Trustees	$1,384,031.05	
	Investments	380,743.34	$1,764,774.39
3.	Building and Improvement Funds:		
	Accounts Receivable	45,771.00	
	Subscriptions Receivable	184,467.67	
	Appropriation Receivable	776,052.11	
	Investments	36,500.00	
	Due from General Funds	57,436.84	$1,100,227.62
4.	Property and Equipment:		
	Plant Assets and Equipment	$5,016,972.24	
	Due from General Funds	16,136.34	
			$5,033,108.58
	Total Assets		$8,185,449.70

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1924 Exhibit A

LIABILITIES

1. General Funds:			
Accounts Payable		$ 9,349.95	
Deposit Accounts		16,971.38	
Notes Payable		68,195.89	
Deferred Credits to Income		2,752.00	
Reserves		102,505.45	
Due to Other Funds:			
Building and Improvement Fund	$57,436.84		
Revolving Funds	13,991.26		
Sinking Fund	16,136.34	$ 87,564.44	$ 287,339.11
2. Endowment, Trust and Special Funds:			
Reserve—Principal Sum		$1,661,343.48	
Due to General Funds		103,430.91	$1,764,774.39
3. Building and Improvement Funds:			
Reserve for Graham Memorial Fund		$ 229,879.19	
Surplus Available for Expenditure		870,348.43	
			$1,100,227.62
4. Indebtedness and Plant Capital:			
U. N. C. Bonds		$ 200,200.00	
Reserve for Sinking Fund		16,136.34	
Surplus Invested in Plant Assets		4,816,772.24	$5,033,108.58
Total Liabilities			$8,185,449.70

GENERAL FUNDS—BALANCE SHEET

Exhibit B

June 30, 1924

ASSETS

Cash:		
In Hands of University Treasurer	$ 50,635.88	
Imprest Fund	160.00	
Deposited with Postmaster	100.00	
		$ 50,895.88
Stores:		
Supplies and Material Inventory	$ 12,473.18	
Alcohol Stock	228.76	
		$ 12,701.94
Accounts Receivable:		
General	$ 7,362.91	
Students Fees	8,329.63	
U. S. Veterans Bureau	806.00	
Advances to Alumni Association	7,720.93	
		$ 24,219.47
Notes Receivable:		
General	3,780.91	
Students Tuition	15,625.41	
Students Teachers Agreements	70,420.97	
		$ 89,827.29
Advances On Motion Picture Project		517.68
Due From Other Funds:		
Trust, Endowment and Special Funds, Exhibit D		$103,430.91
Total Assets		$281,593.17
*Deficit, June 30, 1924, Exhibit C		$ 5,745.94
Total Assets and Deficit		$287,339.11

*This deficit is only apparent, as there is an unexpended balance of $9,503.50 carried forward as a reserve for departmental appropriations.

GENERAL FUNDS—BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1924 — Exhibit B

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable:		
General		$ 9,349.95
Deposit Accounts:		
Athletic Association	$ 14,762.24	
Publication Union	194.26	
General Education Board	1,416.39	
Music Fees	557.43	
Debating Fees	41.06	
		$ 16,971.38
Notes Payable:		
General		$ 68,195.89
Deferred Credits To Income:		
Summer Law Student Fees	1,610.00	
Summer Engineering Student Fees	1,142.00	
		$ 2,752.00
Reserves:		
Student's Tuition—Notes Receivable	$ 15,625.41	
Student's Teachers Agreement, Notes Receivable	70,420.97	
General Accounts Receivable	151.94	
Student's Fees Receivable	6,803.63	
Appropriation Ledger Unexpended Balance	9,503.50	
		$102,505.45
Due To Other Funds:		
Building and Improvement Funds, Exhibit G	$ 57,436.84	
Revolving Funds, Schedules 17, 18, 19	13,991.26	
Sinking Fund	16,136.34	
		$ 87,564.44
Total Liabilities		$287,339.11

UNIVERSITY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—GENERAL FUNDS

1923-1924 Exhibit C

INCOME

From State Appropriation		$650,000.00
From Trust Funds, Exhibit F		6,277.00
From Endowment Funds, Exhibit F		75,622.62
From Student Fees, Schedule 1		165,030.30
From Sales and Miscellaneous Receipts:		
University Extension	$ 28,042.60	
Publications	6,272.16	
Interest	6,697.85	
Purchase Discounts, etc	4,724.21	
Tuition Notes Paid	482.64	
Teachers Notes Paid	2,854.03	
General Education Board	3,600.00	
		$ 52,673.49
Total Income		$949,603.41

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$644,469.30	
Wages	62,133.17	
Office Expense	15,349.30	
Printing and Publications	36,570.17	
Travel	15,576.46	
Supplies	40,019.99	
Repairs	15,784.69	
Books	31,541.06	
Special Appropriations	43,203.23	
Miscellaneous:		
Heat, Water and Lights $ 22,045.94		
Interest 5,049.60		
Uncollectible Student's Accounts 9,051.85		
Public Occasions, Insurance, etc 3,253.91		
Advertising 1,477.59		
	$ 40,878.89	
Total Expenditures, Schedule 2		$945,526.26
Income in Excess of Expenditures to Surplus Account		$ 4,077.15
SURPLUS CREDITS:		
Surplus or Free Working Balance, July 1, 1923		$ 1,746.53
Total Credits		$ 5,823.68
SURPLUS CHARGES:		
Uncollectible items carried as assets in previous years:		
Sprunt Monograph	$ 775.71	
Highway Commission	988.48	
Graham Memorial Volume	301.93	
Reserve for Departmental Appropriation balances	9,503.50	
		$ 11,569.62
Deficit, or Working Balance Overdraft, Exhibit B		$ 5,745.94

STUDENT FEES

1923-1924

Schedule 1

Tuition—Less Refunds		
Academic		$102,205.34
Law		9,702.50
Medicine		5,135.57
Pharmacy		5,805.00
Special Tuition		455.00
		$123,303.41
Less Exemptions On Account of:		
Scholarships	$ 7,650.67	
Fellowships	1,720.00	
Physical Infirmities	1,185.00	
Ministers Sons	3,585.00	
Teachers	2,020.00	
Instructors	1,130.00	
Teachers Agreements	19,440.00	
Special	102.00	
Ministers Notes	460.00	
Ministers	120.00	
		$ 37,412.67
Net Tuition		$ 85,890.74
Registration Fees:		
Regular	$ 51,565.63	
Changes	176.25	
Late	193.00	
		$ 51,934.88
Laboratory Fees:		
Botany	$ 966.00	
Chemistry	9,584.00	
Commerce, School of	1,349.55	
Engineering, School of	2,863.50	
English	98.00	
Geology	2,066.00	
Medicine, School of	6,231.53	
Pharmacy	1,617.00	
Physical Education	240.00	
Physics	1,099.10	
Psychology	231.00	
Zoology	841.00	
		$ 27,204.68
Total Student Fees, Exhibit C		$165,030.30

DETAILED UNIVERSITY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES—GENERAL FUNDS

Schedule 2 **1923-1924**
Part One

	Total	Salaries	Wages
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE:			
General Offices:			
Board of Trustees	$ 151.24	$ 100.00	
President	12,654.97	11,904.08	$ 47.08
Business	18,518.29	14,330.69	922.08
Registrar	10,917.60	9,330.83	3.90
Deans	6,626.76	5,824.84	13.20
Alumni Secretary	10,859.79	1,766.66	2,975.14
News Bureau	4,426.04	2,992.96	737.18
Total	$ 64,154.69	$ 46,250.06	$ 4,698.58
GENERAL PUBLICATIONS AND PRINTING:			
High School Journal	2,080.70		
Catalogue	2,572.33		
Record	3,205.29		18.71
Studies in Philology	2,690.72		
Mitchell Journal	2,285.05		
Law Review	1,244.77		2.00
Journal of Social Forces	4,678.65		78.65
Miscellaneous Printing	547.50	158.69	
Agricultural Publication	401.10		
Appropriation to University Press	2,500.00		
Total	$ 22,206.11	$ 158.69	$ 99.36
GENERAL EXPENSE:			
Lectures and Sermons	1,026.57		125.38
Public Occasions	3,527.94		677.92
General Traveling Expense	5,136.28		
President's House	2,147.14	240.00	
Subscriptions and Memberships	594.50		
Advertising	1,738.99		11.40
Students Survey	3,756.11	1,950.00	561.33
Interest Expense	5,049.60		
Uncollectible Students Accounts	9,051.85		
Miscellaneous	1,367.23	250.00	97.10
Farm Tenancy Survey	400.00		
Vocational Guidance	632.33	416.60	124.80
Total	$ 34,428.54	$ 2,856.60	$ 1,597.93
Total General Administrative	$120,789.34	$ 49,265.35	$ 6,395.87
STUDENTS WELFARE:			
Physical Education	7,774.38	6,319.82	
Infirmary	10,669.69	7,133.30	140.03
Health Officer	2,123.52	2,100.00	
Chapel	518.22		90.00
Y. M. C. A.	6,000.00	5,456.54	2.68
Dean of Students Office	8,440.14	6,312.40	813.42
Adviser to Women	1,564.78	1,500.00	6.80
Total	$ 37,090.73	$ 28,822.06	$ 1,052.93
LIBRARY	52,191.60	16,523.35	3,813.80
TOTAL FORWARD	$210,071.67	$ 94,610.76	$ 11,262.60

DETAILED UNIVERSITY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES—GENERAL FUNDS

1923-1924

Schedule 2
Part One

Office Expense	Printing and Publications	Travel	Supplies	Repairs	Books	Miscellaneous	Special Appropriations
$ 6.24	$ 23.00			$ 21.00		$ 1.00	
493.63	166.65		$ 21.53			22.00	
1,696.12	1,019.87	$ 25.05	311.99	117.65		94.84	
684.13	819.84	4.80	72.35	.75		1.00	
479.50	254.70		46.62	.90		7.00	
2,432.79	3,259.86	25.86	289.23	56.20		54.05	
416.87	138.53		130.95	8.55		1.00	
$6,209.28	$5,682.45	$55.71	$872.67	$205.05		$108.89	
64.22	2,002.51		11.97			2.00	
	2,566.03	6.30					
66.39	3,115.44					4.75	
47.93	2,637.78		5.01				
73.60	2,211.45						
47.92	1,192.11		2.74				
163.77	4,348.06		65.03		16.74	6.40	
31.72	150.17		196.56	9.52	.84		
	401.10						
							2,500.00
$ 495.55	$18,624.65	$6.30	$281.31	$9.52	$17.58	$13.15	$2,500.00
	40.00	129.05	36.70			695.44	
3.00	124.45		2,655.79			66.78	
		5,021.36	95.22	19.70			
			648.87	1,238.77		19.50	
						594.50	
						1,477.59	250.00
376.87	160.95	576.46	11.13		119.37		
						5,049.60	
						9,051.85	
354.87	20.16		104.90			540.20	
						400.00	
	4.40		86.53				
$734.74	$349.96	$5,726.87	$3,639.14	$1,258.47	$119.37	$17,895.46	$ 250.00
$7,439.57	$24,657.06	$5,788.88	$4,793.12	$1,473.04	$136.95	$18,089.50	$2,750.00
.40	13.10		94.49	162.75		1,183.82	
137.84	15.45		1,485.96	133.63		1,623.48	
12.77	7.25	1.50	2.00				
		2.50	412.22			13.50	
14.25	486.00		7.80	32.73			
573.77	375.50	48.00	142.33	13.70		161.02	
39.28		12.70	6.00				
$778.31	$897.30	$64.70	$2,150.80	$342.81		$2,981.82	
393.69	285.13	298.36	1,742.97	552.36	27,566.00	15.94	1,000.00
$8,611.57	$25,839.49	$6,151.94	$8,686.89	2,368.21	$27,702.95	$21,087.26	$3,750.00

DETAILED UNIVERSITY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES—GENERAL FUNDS

Schedule 2 **1923-1924**
Part 2

	Total	Salaries	Wages
TOTALS FORWARDED	$210,071.67	$ 94,610.76	$ 11,262.60
PHYSICAL PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTANANCE:			
Building Administration	$ 4,653.99	$ 4,175.00	
Building Service	44,700.91		17,636.27
Building Maintenance	17,684.20		7,964.72
Grounds, Maintenance	11,809.57	1,500.00	8,309.11
Grounds, Improvement	5,076.27		4,328.24
Garage	1,051.59		652.41
Arboretum	3,019.33		2,431.29
Total	$ 87,995.86	$ 5,675.00	$ 41,322.04
INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH:			
Botany	12,753.81	12,006.45	74.00
Chemistry	39,664.15	29,818.79	1,507.05
Commerce, School of	38,065.85	37,433.08	5.50
Education, School of	25,993.84	24,227.58	80.35
Engineering, School of	40,777.66	39,195.49	141.35
English	57,980.17	57,571.30	76.00
Geology	15,887.70	14,571.30	157.55
Germanic Languages	10,673.22	10,670.82	
Graduate School	1,464.10	1,458.30	
Greek	3,750.00	3,750.00	
History and Government	34,122.01	33,819.22	24.00
Latin	11,536.57	11,499.92	
Law	25,523.32	25,288.16	75.00
Library Instruction	8,458.18	8,458.18	
Mathematics	25,864.14	25,793.20	
Medicine, School of	38,665.86	32,669.76	120.49
Music	7,560.20	6,935.02	128.15
Pharmacy, School of	14,247.91	12,116.64	
Philosophy	8,964.91	8,958.22	
Physics	15,824.13	14,569.32	30.80
Psychology	13,746.85	12,891.08	97.25
Practice School	1,000.00		
Public Welfare	17,298.21	16,806.47	13.65
Research	543.12	50.00	316.48
Romance Languages	42,448.74	42,179.77	10.50
Rural Economics	11,540.42	11,149.92	50.40
Seminar	300.00	300.00	
Summer School	38,453.23		
Zoology	10,449.67	9,849.81	
Total	$573,557.97	$504,037.80	$ 2,908.52
Extension Division	73,900.76	40,145.74	6,640.01
Total University Operation and Maintenance Expenditures, Exhibit C	$945,526.26	$644,469.30	$ 62,133.17

DETAILED UNIVERSITY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES—GENERAL FUNDS

1923-1924

Schedule 2
Part 2

Office Expenses	Printing and Publications	Travel	Supplies	Repairs	Books	Miscellaneous	Special Appropriations
$8,611.57	$25,839.49	$6,151.94	$8,686.89	$2,368.21	$27,702.95	$21,087.26	$3,750.00
$112.74	$233.30		$ 64.58	$ 68.37			
10.25			7,813.75	2.00		$19,238.64	
			364.55	9,354.93			
			666.70	1,311.12		22.64	
			185.46	562.57			
				352.24		46.94	
			354.51	233.53			
$122.99	$233.30		$9,449.55	$11,884.76		$19,308.22	
55.00	62.81	12.00	533.85	6.70		3.00	
	100.00	138.41	7,875.64	221.76		2.50	
109.64	235.69		155.48	54.15	66.31	6.00	
659.27	559.95	194.50	209.20	12.73	4.76	45.50	
63.43	120.97	125.50	853.59	227.34		49.99	
75.65	83.13	17.18	136.91	20.00			
123.56	15.50	18.20	961.20	40.39			
	2.40						
	1.00					4.80	
62.66	97.37		57.52	61.24			
19.76	12.00		4.89				
57.55	47.09		26.51	14.01		15.00	
10.42	7.75		40.47	12.30			
87.12	167.81	86.91	5,276.14	241.85		15.78	
53.94	113.35		159.91	108.17	1.16	60.50	
76.89	32.80		1,998.90	22.68			
			6.69				
13.21	184.50	1.00	784.14	241.16			
114.14	272.35		342.27	28.35	1.41		
							1,000.00
288.39	103.48	18.70	52.67	14.85			
	35.10	78.74	62.80				
79.91	137.43		36.63	4.50			
246.84	20.60	1.25	49.71	2.70		19.00	
							38,453.23
2.19	4.25		574.82	18.60			
$2,199.57	$2,417.33	$692.39	$20,199.94	$1,353.48	$73.64	$222.07	39,453.23
4,415.17	8,080.05	8,732.13	1,683.61	178.24	3,764.47	261.34	
$15,349.30	$36,570.17	$15,576.46	$40,019.99	$15,784.69	$31,541.06	$40,878.89	43,203.23

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS—BALANCE SHEET

Exhibit D

June 30, 1924

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
DUE FROM KENAN TRUSTEES:			RESERVE—PRINCIPAL SUM, EXHIBIT F:		
Bequest	$1,250,000.00		Student Loan Funds	$122,194.56	
Cash Advances	134,031.05		Scholarship and Fellowship Funds	153,640.84	
		$1,384.031.05	Special Funds	22,443.27	
INVESTMENTS—SCHEDULE 3:			Endowment Funds	1,363,064.81	
Students Notes Receivable	45,615.54				$1,661,343.48
Real Estate Mortgages Receivable	14,500.00				
Stocks and Bonds	102,500.00				
U. N. C. Bonds	200,200.00				
Real Estate	17,927.80				
		$ 380,743.34	Cash Overdraft—Due to General Funds, Exhibit F		103,430.91
Total Assets		$1,764,774.39	Total Liabilities		$1,764,774.39

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Cash Receipts and Expenditures

Exhibit E — July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924

RECEIPTS

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:		
Interest from Kenan Professorship Fund		$ 75,000.00
Interest on Stocks, Bonds, etc		17,459.94
Interest on Student Loans		5,333.45
GIFTS:		
Robert K. Smith Bequest for the Smith Graduate Fellowship Fund	$ 25,000.00	
Gen. Julian S. Carr for Fellowship	300.00	
Asheville Scholarship Fund	100.00	
U. D. C. Scholarship	60.00	
Mrs. Junius A. Parker for Mrs. Augustus H. Jones Scholarship Fund	2,000.00	
E. K. Graham Fellowship in Playwriting	125.00	
Donations by Class of 1918	315.00	
Class of 1891 Memorial Fund	31.60	
The Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Fund Gift for Social Science Research	8,125.00	
Donations for Beautifying the Campus	911.50	
Donations for Boundary Road	500.00	
Donations to Alumni Loyalty Fund	407.00	
John Sprunt Hill Gift to Library Fund	500.00	
Lear Loan Fund	5,344.29	
		$ 43,719.39
Sale of Bonds		1,000.00
Income from Mason Farm		4,310.99
Interest on Cash Balance, Alumni Loyalty Fund		464.23
Student Loans Repaid		17,353.49
Total Receipts		$164,641.49

EXPENDITURES

Loans Granted to Students		$13,934.94
Purchase of U. N. C. Bonds		45,500.00
Upkeep of Mason Farm		2,877.17
Expenditures for Campus Improvements		733.06
Alumni Review		50.00
Lectures		405.00
Interest		5,306.55
Kenan Professorship Salaries		71,686.62
Library Maintenance		3,936.00
Scholarships and Fellowships Granted		8,756.16
Total Expenditures		$153,185.50
Excess of Receipts		$11,455.99
Cash Overdraft, Due to General Fund, July 1, 1923	$117,095.80	
Less Transfer from Park Place Building Fund	2,208.90	
		$114,886.90
Cash Overdraft, Due to General Funds June 30, 1924, Exhibit D		$103,430.91

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Cash Statement Year 1923-24 and Condition of Funds As At June 30, 1924

Exhibit F
Part 1

	Cash Balance July 1, 1923	CREDITS	
		Principal	Interest
Students Loans:			
Masonic	$30.00	$518.00	$44.60
Deems	678.59	11,677.99	4,149.97
Hewitt	* 1,248.54	592.00	1,058.24
Hogue	706.20	613.75	297.60
Martin	2,376.18	1,080.75	1,025.89
Holt	357.86	2,330.00	1,271.17
St. Bernard Commandery		100.00	7.00
Seely	121.50	441.00	19.92
V. S. Bryant	7,500.00		450.00
Lear		5,344.29	270.00
Total	$10,521.79	$22,697.78	$8,594.39
Scholarships and Fellowships:			
F. J. Smith Scholarship			840.00
Mary and Ann Smith Scholarship			2,220.00
Mary S. Speight Scholarship			600.00
Chair of History Scholarship			1,380.00
B. F. Moore Scholarship	14.00		468.00
Murchison Scholarship	15.00		180.00
Weil Memorial Scholarship	10.00		60.00
Ledoux Fellowship	40.00		300.00
B. F. Ray Scholarship			90.00
Mildred Williams Buchan Scholarship	15.00		30.00
U. D. C. Scholarship		60.00	
Asheville Scholarship		100.00	
Mrs. Augustus H. Jones Scholarship		2,000.00	
Smith Graduate Fellowship		25,000.00	
Carr Fellowship	100.00	300.00	
Graham Kenan Fellowship	250.00		1,500.00
E. K. Graham Playwriting Fellowship		125.00	
Total	$444.00	$27,585.00	$7,668.00
Special Funds:			
Edmunds Memorial	165.00		30.00
Mason Farm	* 4,700.34	4,310.99	60.00
Donation, Class 1907	* 1,331.95		
Donation, Class 1918		315.00	
Memorial Fund, Class 1891		31.60	
Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial		8,125.00	
Campus Donations:			
General Account	2,208.90	500.00	
Campus Beautiful Account		411.50	
Boundary Road Account		500.00	
Total	* $ 3,658.39	$14,194.09	$90.00

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Cash Statement Year 1923-24 and Condition of Funds As At June 30, 1924

Exhibit F
Part 1

	DEBITS			BALANCE JUNE 30, 1924		
Total	Expenditures	Transfer to General Fund	Total	Cash	Invested	Total
$ 592.60	$ 168.00		$ 168.00	$ 424.60	$ 870.00	$ 1,294.60
16,506.55	5,463.99		5,463.99	11,042.56	37,533.39	48,575.95
401.70	60.00		60.00	341.70	24,576.20	24,917.90
1,617.55	983.00		983.00	634.55	5,111.25	5,745.80
4,482.82	5,196.00		5,196.00	* 713.18	17,637.70	16,924.52
3,959.03	1,921.95		1,921.95	2,037.08	7,907.50	9,944.58
107.00				107.00	100.0	207.00
582.42	642.00		642.00	* 59.58	1,079.50	1,019.92
7,950.00	7,500.00		7,500.00	450.00	7,500.00	7,950.00
5,614.29	5,000.00		5,000.00	614.29	5,000.00	5,614.29
$41,813.96	$26,934.94		$26,934.94	$14,879.02	$ 107,315.54	$ 122,194.56
840.00		$840.00	840.00		14,000.00	14,000.00
2,220.00		2,220.00	2,220.00		37,000.00	37,000.00
600.00		600.00	600.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
1,380.00		1,380.00	1,380.00		23,000.00	23,000.00
482.00		482.00	482.00		6,200.00	6,200.00
195.00		195.00	195.00		3,000.00	3,000.00
70.00		70.00	70.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
340.00		340.00	340.00		5,000.00	5,000.00
90.00		90.00	90.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
45.00	60.00		60.00	* 15.00	1,000.00	985.00
60.00		60.00	60.00			
100.00	94.17		94.17	5.83		5.83
2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00
25,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00
400.00	300.00		300.00	100.00		100.00
1,750.00	1,399.99		1,399.99	350.01	25,000.00	25,350.01
125.00	125.00		125.00			
$35,697.00	$28,979.16	$6,277.00	$35,256.16	$440.84	$153,200.00	$153,640.84
195.00				195.00	500.00	695.00
* 329.35	2,877.17		2,877.17	* 3,206.52	14,927.80	11,721.28
* 1,331.95	33.50		33.50	* 1,365.45		* 1,365.45
315.00				315.00		* 315.00
31.60	35.95		35.95	* 4.35		* 4.35
8,125.00				8,125.00		8,125.00
2,708.90	632.38		632.38	2,076.52		2,076.52
411.50	31.23		31.23	380.27		380.27
500.00				500.00		500.00
$10,625.70	$3,610.23		$3,610.23	$7,015.47	$15,427.80	$22,443.27

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Exhibit F — SUMMARY

Part 2 — Year 1923-1924

	Cash Balance July 1, 1923	CREDITS	
		Prin.	Int.
ENDOWMENT FUNDS:			
Alumni Loyalty	$ 3,792.07	1,407.00	$ 1,301.23
Library		500.00	3,736.00
Weil Lecture	2,545.31		870.00
McNair Lecture	3,806.20		998.00
Due from Trustees Kenan Professorship			
Principal			
Cash	* 113,632.65		75,000.00
Account Interest	* 18,705.23		
Total	*$122,194.30	$ 1,907.00	$ 81,905.23
Grand Total	*$114,886.90	$66,383.87	$ 98,257.62

ENDOWNMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
SUMMARY

Exhibit F
Part 2

Year 1923-1924

	DEBITS			BALANCE JUNE 30, 1924		
Total	Expenditures	Transfer to General Fund	Total	Cash	Invested	Total
6,500.30	6,050.00		6,050.00	450.30	16,700.00	17,150.30
4,236.00	300.00	3,936.00	4,236.00		58,900.00	58.900.00
3,415.31	405.00		405.00	3,010.31	15,000.00	18,010.31
4,804.20				4,804.20	14,200.00	19,004.20
					1,250.000.00	1,250.000.00
* 38,632.65		71,686.62	71,686.62	* 110,319.27	110,319.27	
* 18,705.23		5,006.55	5,006.55	* 23,711.78	23,711.78	
*$38,382.07	$6,755.00	$80,629.17	$87,384.17	*$125,766.24	$1,488,831.05	$1,363,064.81
$49,754.59	$66,279.33	$86,906.17	$153,185.50	*$103,430.91	$1,764,774.39	$1,661,343.48

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 1

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Invest-ment	Income
STUDENT LOAN FUNDS:								
MASONIC:								
Student Loans	6%	$870.00						$44.60
Totals		870.00					$870.00	44.60
DEEMS:								
2-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co., Gold Mortgage Bonds	6%			$2,000.00				120.00
1-Real Estate Mortgage on House and Lot in Chapel Hill	6%		4,000.00					
6-Liberty Storage Co., Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			6,000.00				360.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				3,000.00			180.00
Students Notes		22,533.39						3,489.97
Totals		$22,533.39	$4,000.00	$8,000.00	$3,000.00		$37,533.39	$4,149.97
HEWITT:								
1-Arista Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				30.00
1-Deed of Trust, C. P. Howerton and Wife House and Lot	6%		7,500.00					
4-Forsyth County Country Club, Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			400.00				36.00
1-Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			500.00				30.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				1,000.00			60.00

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 2

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Invest-ments	Income
4-Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			2,000.00				180.00
3-Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			300.00				27.00
3-Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			3,000.00				270.00
1-Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				45.00
1-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mortgage Bond	6%			1,000.00				60.00
1-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mortgage Bond	6%			500.00				30.00
1- U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				1,500.00			90.00
Students Notes	6%	5,876.20						200.24
Totals		$5,876.20	$7,500.00	$8,700.00	$2,500.00		$24,576.20	$1,058.24
HOGUE:								
1 House and Lot, Chapel Hill	6%					4,000.00		240.00
Student Notes		1,111.25						57.60
Totals		$1,111.25				$4,000.00	$5,111.25	$297.60
MARTIN:								
3-Peace Institute First Mtg. Bonds	6%			300.00				27.00
2-Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			1,000.00				45.00
1-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				30.00
3-Arista Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			1,500.00				90.00

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 3

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Investments	Income
7-Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			3,500.00				315.00
2-Shares Raleigh Cotton Mills	Varies			200.00				6.00
2-Madison County Bridge Warrant Bonds	6%			2,000.00				119.94
3-U. N. C. Trustee Bonds	6%				2,500.00			150.00
Student Notes	4%	6,137.70						242.95
Totals		$6,137.70		$9,000.00	$2,500.00		$17,637.70	$1,025.89
HOLT:								
Student Notes	6%	$7,907.50						$1,271.17
Totals		$7,907.50					$7,907.50	$1,271.17
ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR No. 21, Rocky Mount, N. C.:								
Student Notes	6%	100.00						7.00
Totals		100.00					100.00	7.00
SEELY:								
Student Notes	6%	1,079.50						19.92
Totals		$1,079.50					$1,079.50	$19.92

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 4

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Invest-ments	Income
VICTOR S. BRYANT:								
U. N. C. Trustees Bonds	6%				7,500.00			450.00
Totals					7,500.00		7,500.00	450.00
LEAR:								
U. N. C. Trustees Bonds	6%				5,000.00			270.00
Totals					$5,000.00		$5,000.00	$270.00
Total Student Loan Funds		$45,615.54	$11,500.00	$25,700.00	$20,500.00	$4,000.00	$107,315.54	$8,594.39
SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP FUNDS:								
F. J. SMITH SCHOLARSHIP:								
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				14,000.00			840.00
Totals					$14,000.00		$14,000.00	$840.00

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 5

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Investments	Income
MARY AND ANN SMITH SCHOLARSHIP:								
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				16,000.00			960.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				21,000.00			1,260.00
Totals					$37,000.00		$37,000.00	$2,220.00
MARY J. SPEIGHT SCHOLARSHIP:								
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				10,000.00			600.00
Totals					$10,000.00		$10,000.00	$600.00
CHAIR OF HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP:								
5-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			5,000.00				300.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond					18,000.00			1,080.00
Totals				$5,000.00	$18,000.00		$23,000.00	$1,380.00
B. F. MOORE SCHOLARSHIP:								
1-Peace Institute Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			1,000.00				90.00
2-Peace Institute Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			200.00				18.00
1-Arista Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				30.00
1-Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				45.00
2-Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			1,000.00				90.00
2-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			2,000.00				120.00

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Invest-ments	Income
1-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				30.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				500.00			30.00
Plus interest on Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Mortgage Bond credited in error to this Fund (to be corrected in the ensuing year's report)								15.00
Totals				$5,700.00	$500.00		$6,200.00	$468.00
MURCHISON SCHOLARSHIP:								
3-Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			1,500.00				90.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				1,500.00			90.00
Totals				$1,500.00	$1,500.00		$3,000.00	$180.00
WEIL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP:								
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				1,000.00			60.00
Totals					$1,000.00		$1,000.00	$60.00
LEDOUX FELLOWSHIP:								
2-Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			1,000.00				60.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond					4,000.00			240.00
Totals				$1,000.00	$4,000.00		$5,000.00	$300.00

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 7

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Investments	Income
B. F. Ray Scholarship:								
2-Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%			1,000.00				90.00
Totals				$1,000.00			$1,000.00	$90.00
Mildred Williams Buchan Scholarship:								
1-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				30.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				500.00			
Totals				$ 500.00	$500.00		$1,000.00	$30.00
Mrs. Augustus H. Jones Scholarship:								
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				2,000.00			
Totals					$2,000.00		$2,000.00	
Smith Graduate Fellowship:								
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				25,000.00			
Totals					$25,000.00		$25,000.00	
Graham Kenan Fellowship:								
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				25,000.00			1,500.00
Totals					$25,000.00		$25,000.00	$1,500.00
Total Scholarship and Fellowship Funds				$14,700.00	$138,500.00		$153,200.00	$7,668.00

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 8

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Invest-ments	Income
SPECIAL FUNDS:								
EDMUNDS MEMORIAL:								
1-Arista Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				30.00
Totals				$ 500.00			$500.00	$30.00
MASON:								
1-800 Acre Farm						13,927.80		
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				1,000.00			60.00
Totals					$1,000.00	$13,927.80	$14,927.80	$60.00
Total Special Funds				$500.00	$1,000.00	$13,927.80	$15,427.80	$90.00
ENDOWMENT FUNDS:								
ALUMUI LOYALTY FUND:								
2-Arista Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%			1,000.00				60.00
1-Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				30.00
1-Mayo Mills Co. Mtg. Bond (Sold)	6%							90.00
2-Liberty Storage Co. Mtg. Bonds	6%			2,000.00				180.00
1-Liberty Storage Co. Mtg. Bond	6%			500.00				45.00
4-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Mtg. Bonds	6%			4,000.00				240.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bonds	6%				2,700.00			162.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				5,000.00			
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond	6%				1,000.00			30.00
Totals				$8,000.00	$8,700.00		$16,700.00	$837.00

ENDOWNENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 9

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Invest-ments	Income
LIBRARY ENDOWMENT:								
40-Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Common Stock....	Varies			4,000.00				260.00
20-Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Common Stock....	Varies			2,000.00				180.00
20-Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Preferred Stock....	Varies			2,000.00				180.00
50-Shares Holt Granite Co. Preferred Stock...	7%			5,000.00				350.00
7-Shares Raleigh Cotton Mills Co. Stock.....	6%			700.00				21.00
4-Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%			4,000.00				342.00
4-Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%			400.00				24.00
7-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%			7,000.00				441.00
2-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%			1,000.00				60.00
3-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%			300.00				18.00
1-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bond.....	6%			500.00				30.00
3-Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%			2,000.00				180.00
50-Shares American Tob. Co. Preferred Stock.	6%			5,000.00				300.00
1-Compania Metallurgica Mexica Mtg Bonds.....	5%			2,500.00				
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond.....	6%				22,500.00			1,350.00
Totals.....				$36,400.00	$22,500.00		$58,900.00	$3,736.00

ENDOWNENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
June 30, 1924

Schedule 3
Part 10

	Rate	Students Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable	Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Total Invest-ments	Income
WEIL LECTURE:								
2-Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds..	6%			2,000.00				120.00
1-Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond...	6%			500.00				30.00
1-Deed of Trust, S. L. Baldwin.....	6%		3,000.00					
4-Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%			2,000.00				180.00
1-Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond.....	6%			1,000.00				90.00
3-Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%			1,500.00				90.00
2-Liberty Storage Co. Bonds.....	6%			2,000.00				180.00
1-U. N. C. Trustees Bond.....	6%				3,000.00			180.00
Totals.....			$3,000.00	$9,000.00	$3,000.00		$15,000.00	$ 870.00
MCNAIR LECTURE:								
2-Peace Institute Bonds.....	6%			200.00				18.00
20-Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Preferred Stock....	7%			2,000.00				140.00
20-Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Common Stock....	Varies			2,000.00				120.00
40-Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Common Stock....	Varies			4,000.00				360.00
2-U. N. C. Trustees Bonds.....	6%				6,000.00			360.00
Totals.....				$8,200.00	$6,000.00		$14,200.00	$998.00
Total Endowment Funds.....			$3,000.00	$61,600.00	$40,200.00		$104,800.00	$6,441.00
GRAND TOTAL.....		$45,615.54	$14,500.00	$102,500.00	$200,200.00	$17,927.80	$380,743.34	$22,793.39

Exhibit G

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND
BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1924

ASSETS				LIABILITIES		
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:				Reserve for Graham Memorial Fund		$229,879.19
Advances Account:						
Due from Contractor—Unexpended Advances	$45,704.53			SURPLUS:		
Property for Resale Fund:				1923 Building and Improvement Fund	$870,278.37	
Due from Methodist Church	66.47			Smith Hall Fund	25,000.00	
		45,771.00		Park Place Housing Development Fund	71.35	
Graham Memorial Subscriptions Receivable		184,467.67		Escheats Fund	12,919.46	
State Appropriation Receivable, 1923 Fund		776,052.11		Property for Resale Fund	5,266.67	
INVESTMENTS:					$913,535.85	
Graham Memorial Fund:				LESS: Power Plant Town Extension Fund, Deficit	$9,921.25	
Chapel Hill Ins. & Realty Co., Mtg.	$5,000.00			Fire Loss Fund Deficit	33,266.17	$ 43,187.42
Chapel Hill Ins. & Realty Co., Mtg.	6,500.00					
Orange Co. B. & L. Association, Mtg.	6,000.00					
		17,500.00				
Property for Resale Fund:						
Best House	$10,000.00					
Fowler House	6,000.00					
Vacant Lot, Depot Site	2,000.00					
Stone Property	1,000.00					
		19,000.00	36,500.00			
Due from General Funds, Exhibit H			57,436.84	Surplus Available for Expenditure, June 30, 1924		870,348.43
Total			$1,100,227.62	Total		$1,100,227.62

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUNDS
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924 Exhibit H

RECEIPTS

From State Appropriation		$845,000.00
From Gifts:		
Graham Memorial	$ 30,544.63	
Smith Bequest	25,000.00	
		55,544.63
From Sales and Miscellaneous Receipts:		
Interest on Investments	2,312.97	
Escheats Fund	1,832.11	
Fire Insurance	1,353.30	
U. N. C. Bonds Issued and Sold	45,500.00	
Property Sold	11,000.00	
		61,998.38
Total Receipts		$962,543.01

EXPENDITURES

Advances On Construction Undistributed:		
T. C. Thompson & Bros., Contractors	44,497.18	
T. C. Thompson & Bros., Contractors, Fees	10,000.00	
T. C. Atwood Organization	36,550.00	
Consulting Architect	7,589.72	
Liability Insurance	8,821.51	
		107,458.41
Graham Memorial:		
Campaign Expenses	25,954.64	
Building Plans and Construction	32,170.87	
Investment	6,500.00	
		64,625.51
General Furniture	$ 4,152.04	
Swain Hall Rebuilding and Extension	41,345.62	
Dormitories, New and Remodeling Old	369,168.09	
Class Buildings	73,541.83	
Heat, Light and Water Extensions	21,065.53	
Campus and Road Improvement	22,424.63	
Departmental Equipment	35,417.77	
Indoor Court and Recreation Grounds	113,761.08	
Infirmary	20,187.55	
Sewers	19,480.69	
General Building Extensions and Improvements	6,548.51	
		727,093.34
Total Expenditures		$899,177.26
Excess of Receipts		63,365.75
Cash Balance at Beginning of Year	$3,720.01	
Transfer from Park Place Fund of Donations to Campus Donations in Endowment Fund Division	2,208.90	
		5,928.91
Cash Balance—Due from General Fund, June 30, 1924, Exhibit G		$57,436.84

ANALYSIS ADVANCE ON CONSTRUCTION FUND

T. C. Thompson & Bros.

As at June 30, 1924 Schedule 4

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
To Advances to June 30, 1924	$980,000.00	$620,000.00	$1,600,000.00
By Expenditures To June 30, 1924:			
Faculty Houses	71,363.14		71,363.14
Infirmary	721.14	17,861.12	18,582.26
Heating System	5,114.66	543.07	5,657.73
Streets and Sewers	11,053.63		11,053.63
Building Extensions	750.34	* 64.16	686.18
Memorial Hall	818.31		818.31
Dormitories, Quadrangle	364,483.28	37.02	364,520.30
History Building, Saunders Hall	139,012.65	81.75	139,094.40
Tennis Courts	1,062.41	16,802.57	17,864.98
Grading Around Dormitories	2,142.97		2,142.97
Power House	4,859.92		4,859.92
Stadium	5,773.32		5,773.32
Language Building	147,643.40	3,523.82	151,167.22
Law Building	98,385.27	44,066.79	142,452.06
South Campus Sewers	35,749.67	18,623.57	54,373.24
Storm Sewers	7,449.96	699.07	8,149.03
Grading Around Class Buildings	1,823.22	2,759.14	4,582.36
Heating Extension	14,685.25	504.03	15,189.28
Fees on Contract	30,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00
Railway Extension	37.86	2,206.10	2,243.96
Water System	705.34	97.53	802.57
Old West Dormitory	2,913.99	39,605.07	42,519.06
New Dormitories Battle Park	8,072.87	201,504.28	209,577.15
Country Club Road	25.37	.50	25.87
Old East Dormitory	21.29	77,012.49	77,033.78
Indoor Court	70.75	22,491.58	22,562.33
Arboretum	531.23	101.15	632.38
Library Improvements	1,091.21	238.25	1,329.46
Battle Park Road	983.05	560.49	1,543.54
Contractors Plant	21,447.15	* 756.85	20,690.30
Campus Road		7,497.18	7,497.18
Bynum Gymnasium		3,915.86	3,915.86
Carr Dormitory		15,912.63	15,912.63
East Stadium		9,655.61	9,655.61
Booker Road		5,928.36	5,928.36
Dog Kennels		222.43	222.43
Smith Dormitory		1,559.07	1,559.07
Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Dormitories		3,148.92	3,148.92
Library Roof		1,829.30	1,829.30
New East Dormitory		3,555.19	3,555.19
New West Dormitory		2,181.66	2,181.66
Old Law Building		139.44	139.44
Road Repair Works		197.85	197.85
Graham Memorial Construction		27,205.79	27,205.79
New Chemistry Building		7,426.96	7,426.96
City Sewer Line		158.05	158.05
Pump Station		160.11	160.11
East Road Extension		749.70	749.70
Womans Building		889.98	889.98
Swain Hall		24,670.35	24,670.35
	$ 978,792.65	$ 575,502.82	$1,554,295.47
To Cash Advance Undistributed, Exhibit H	$1,207.35	$44,497.18	$ 45,704.53

ANALYSIS 1923 BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1924 — Schedule 5

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
RECEIPTS			
Transferred from 1921 Fund		$1,413.88	$1,413.88
State Appropriation	$30,000.00	843,947.89	873,947.89
Total Receipts	$30,000.00	$845,361.77	$875,361.77
EXPENDITURES			
Departmental Equipment, Schedule 15		$35,417.77	$35,417.77
T. C. Atwood Organization	$11,860.00	36,550.00	48,410.00
Consulting Architect		7,589.72	7,589.72
Liability Insurance		8,821.51	8,821.51
Railway Extension	50,037.86	3,545.78	53,583.64
Women's Building	22.03	896.23	918.26
New Chemistry Building	297.77	7,429.91	7,726.68
Building Committee Expense		132.01	132.01
Old East Building	21.29	82,239.98	82,261.27
Repainting Old Buildings		1,551.71	1,551.71
Old West Building	2,913.99	42,986.12	45,900.11
New Dormitories, Battle Park	8,072.87	217,204.75	225,277.62
Country Club Road	25.37	.50	25.87
Indoor Court	70.75	55,915.81	55,986.56
Arboretum Steps	531.23	* 531.23	
Battle Park Road	983.05	560.49	1,543.54
Contractors Plant	21,406.73	* 716.43	20,690.30
Tennis Courts		24,084.49	24,084.49
Infirmary		20,187.55	20,187.55
Class Field		2,944.45	2,944.45
South Campus Road		8,303.55	8,303.55
Bynum Gymnasium		3,915.86	3,915.86
Carr Building		16,292.40	16,292.40
General Furniture		3,482.34	3,482.34
General Equipment		736.25	736.25
New Athletic Field		15,669.76	15,669.76
East Stadium		11,230.71	11,230.71
Booker Road		5,428.36	5,428.36
Fees on Contract, T. C. Thompson & Bros.		10,000.00	10,000.00
Heating System		667.52	667.52
Dog Kennels		222.43	222.43
Smith Building		1,559.07	1,559.07
Battle, Vance, Pettigrew Building		3,148.92	3,148.92
Library	1,091.21	738.09	1,829.30
New East Building		3,555.19	3,555.19
New West Building		2,181.66	2,181.66
Old Law Building		189.84	189.84
East Road Extension		749.70	749.70
Campus Extension, Quadrangle		1,000.00	1,000.00
Campus Lighting System		3,850.40	3,850.40
Campus Grading		820.16	820.16
Teaching Buildings Grading		2,604.88	2,604.88
Water Supply	705.34	9,325.11	10,030.45
South Campus Sewer		18,623.57	18,623.57
Grading, Class Building		2,759.14	2,759,14
Law Building from 1921 Fund		6,053.00	6,053.00
Storm Sewer		554.90	554.90
City Sewer Line		158.05	158.05
Pump Station		141.11	141.11
Road Repair Work		197.85	197.85
Electric Extension Campus		2,126.08	2,126.08
Total Expenditures	$98,039.49	$683,096.02	$781,135.51
Cash Balance June 30, 1924, Exhibit H			$94,226.26
Due from State Treasurer			$776,052.11
Fund Surplus June 30, 1924, Exhibit G			$870,278.37

ANALYSIS 1921 BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1924 Schedule 6

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
Receipts			
State Appropriation	$1,490,000.00		$1,490,000.00
Discounts Earned	468.27		468.27
Gift of Piano	2,000.00		2,000.00
Transfer from 1916 Fund	195.91		195.91
Transfer from 1917 Fund		972.41	972.41
Total Receipts	$1,492,664.18	$972.41	$1,493,636.59
Expenditures			
Transfer to 1923 Fund		$1,413.88	$1,413.88
T. C. Atwood Organization	$69,373.56		69,373.56
Consulting Architect	6,383.94		6,383.94
Liability Insurance	5,043.53		5,043.53
Railway Extension	24,609.31	* 27.96	24,581.35
Woman's Building	22,777.97		22,777.97
Memorial Hall	16,010.47		16,010.47
Infirmary	3,091.32		3,091.32
Dining Hall	11,358.85	24.33	11,383.18
Laundry	22,183.55		22,183.55
Steele Dormitory	15,588.54		15,588.54
Campus Extension	21,261.25		21,261.25
New Dormitories—Quadrangle	390,379.15	39.38	390,418.53
Tennis Courts	3,556.17		3,556.17
History Building, Saunders Hall	152,304.99	1,010.85	153,315.84
New Faculty Houses	75,934.04		75,934.04
Language Building, Murphy Hall	159,974.91	4,795.55	164,770.46
Heating System	71,372.00	421.30	71,793.30
General Furniture	24,899.85	662.71	25,562.56
Power Plant	6,981.51		6,981.51
Building Extension	19,949.58	* 62.26	19,887.32
Departmental Equipment	63,339.09		63,339.09
Survey	2,000.00		2,000.00
Outdoor Stage	282.90		282.90
State Architect	5,000.00		5,000.00
Fire Protection	6,287.50		6,287.50
Law Building	102,150.47	54,063.68	156,214.15
Dormitory Furniture	23,869.85	6.99	23,876.84
West Stadium	7,558.04		7,558.04
Hardman Piano	2,020.00		2,020.00
South Campus Sewers	35,749.67		35,749.67
Storm Sewers	7,449.96	144.17	7,594.13
Grading Around Class Building	1,823.22		1,823.22
Fees on Contract, T. C. Thompson & Bros.	30,000.00		30,000.00
Contractors Stores	40.42	* 40.42	
Streets and Sewers	18,435.81		18,435.81
Grading Around Dormitories	2,142.97		2,142.97
Total Expenditures	$1,431,184.39	$62,452.20	$1,493,636.59

NOTE—Fund Closed.

ANALYSIS 1917 BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1924 Schedule 7

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
RECEIPTS			
State Appropriation	498,947.89	$1,052.11	500,000.00
EXPENDITURES			
Laundry	$33,500.00		$33,500.00
Steele Dormitory	137,450.00		137,450.00
Campus Extension	2,588.76		2,588.76
Heating Extension	7,163.30		7.163.30
Power Plant	50,514.01		50,514.01
Building Extension	6,658.85		6,658.85
Departmental Equipment	84,967.38		84,967.38
Outdoor Stage	461.74		461.74
Phillips Hall	138,685.10		138,685.10
Rewiring Chemistry Building	4,643.05		4,643.05
Repairs to Buildings and Equipment	32,253.20		32,253.20
Research Laboratory	142.20		142.20
Transfer to 1921 Fund		972.41	972.41
	$499,027.59	$972.41	$500,000.00

NOTE—FUND CLOSED.

ANALYSIS POWER PLANT TOWN EXTENSION FUND

As at June 30, 1924 Schedule 8

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
RECEIPTS			
U. N. C. Bonds Issued and Sold	$46,000 00	$38,000.00	$84,000.00
EXPENDITURES			
Town Service Extension	$89,387.24	$4,534.01	$93,921.25
Cash Overdraft and Fund Deficit, June 30, 1924, Exhibits G and H			$9,921.25

ANALYSIS GRAHAM MEMORIAL FUND
As at June 30, 1924 Schedule 9

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
RECEIPTS			
Payments on Subscriptions	$74,105.78	$30,544.63	$104,650.41
Interest on Investment and Cash Balance	10,813.37	2,312.97	13,126.34
Total Receipts	$84,919.15	$32,857.60	$117,776.75
EXPENDITURES			
Campaign Expense	$9,375.44	$25,954.64	$35,330.08
Investment	11,000.00	6,500.00	17,500.00
Construction	4,864.28	32,170.87	37,035.15
Total Expenditures	25,239.72	64,625.51	89,865.23
Cash Balance June 30, 1924, Exhibit H			$27,911.52
Add Investments:			
Mortgage on Store Buildings:			
Chapel Hill Insurance & Realty Co.		5,000.00	
Chapel Hill Insurance & Realty Co.		6,500.00	
Orange Co. Building & Loan Asso.		6,000.00	17,500.00
			45,411.52
Add Uncollected Subscriptions			184,467.67
Total Surplus, June 30, 1924, Exhibit G			$229.879.19

ANALYSIS SPECIAL BUILDING FUND SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION
As At June 30, 1924 Schedule 10

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
RECEIPTS			
Insurance Received on Account of Fire Loss	6,235.73		$6,235.73
Insurance Received on Account of Old Medical Building	546.25	$1,353.30	1,899.55
Total Receipts	6,781.98	1,353.30	8,135.28
EXPENDITURES			
Cleaning Up Expense, Old Medical Bldg.	$55.83		$55.83
Expenditures on Account of Swain Hall:			
Painting and Repairing		$12,941.07	12,941.07
Equipment		7,842.48	7,842.48
Plumbing and Steam Fitting		680.25	680.25
Stock		4,828.99	4,828.99
Swain Hall Addition		13,176.53	13,176.53
Fish House		737.86	737.86
Sewer		121.26	121.26
Electrical Work		1,017.18	1,017.18
Total Expenditures	$55.83	$41,345.62	$41,401.45
Cash Overdraft and Fund Deficit, June 30, 1924, Exhibits G and H			33,266.17

ANALYSIS PROPERTY FOR RESALE FUND

As at June 30, 1924 Schedule 11

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
RECEIPTS			
Sigma Nu Property	$1,800.00		$1,800.00
Barbee House from Methodist Church	3,000.00	$11,000.00	14,000.00
Town Lot Near Episcopal Church	3,466.67		3,466.67
Total Receipts	$8,266.67	$11,000.00	$19,266.67
EXPENDITURES			
Railway Extension, Best House	$10,000.00		$10,000.00
Barbee House	14,066.47		14,066.47
Fowler House	6,000.00		6,000.00
Vacant Lot, Depot Site	2,000.00		2,000.00
Store Property	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total Expenditures	$33,066.47		$33,066.47
Cash Overdraft, June 30, 1924, Exhibit H			$13,799.80
Add Property Held for Resale:			
Best House		$10,000.00	
Fowler House		6,000.00	
Vacant Lot, Depot Site		2,000.00	
Store Property		1,000.00	19,000.00
Add Mortgage Receivable:			
Due from Methodist Church on Barbee House			$66.47
Total			$19,066.47
Fund Surplus, June 30, 1924, Exhibit G			$5,266.67

ANALYSIS SMITH HALL FUND

As at June 30, 1924 Schedule 12

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
RECEIPTS			
From Smith Bequest		$25,000.00	$25,000.00
EXPENDITURES			
None			
Cash Balance and Fund Surplus, June 30, 1924, Exhibit G and H			$25,000.00

ANALYSIS PARK PLACE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1924 Schedule 13

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
RECEIPTS			
U. N. C. Bonds Issued and Sold	$74,700.00	$7,500.00	$82,200.00
EXPENDITURES			
Construction Cost	$82,088.05	$40.60	$82,128.65
Cash Balance and Fund Surplus, June 30, 1924, Exhibits G and H			$71.35

ANALYSIS ESCHEATS FUND

Schedule 14

As at June 30, 1924

	TO June 30, 1923	SINCE June 30, 1923	TOTAL To Date
Escheats Fund Receipts	$11,087.35	$1,832.11	$12,919.46
Cash Balance and Fund Surplus, June 30, 1924, Exhibits G and H			$12,919.46

DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES

1923 Building and Improvement Fund

July 1,1923 to June 30, 1924

Schedule 15

General Administrative:		
General Offices:		
Business Office	$1,422.96	
Dean of Men	113.77	
Dean Liberal Arts	68.90	
Secretary Alumni Association	257.40	
		$1,863.03
General Departments:		
Infirmary	$803.84	
News Bureau	159.00	
Duplicating and Blue Print	83.78	
		$1,046.62
Publications:		
Journal Social Forces		83.34
General Expenses:		
President's House	772.39	
Vocational Guidance	36.45	
		$808.84
Total General Administrative		$3,801.83
Library		4,506.14
Physical Plant		60.60
Instruction and Research:		
Anatomy	$173.87	
Botany	1,122.72	
Chemistry	1,703.55	
Civil Engineering	2,087.67	
Commerce	692.47	
Education	592.58	
Electrical Engineering	2,246.58	
English	96.64	
Geology	1,403.58	
General Medicine	1,024.25	
General Enginnering	122.95	
Germanic Language	5.89	
Greek	*74.21	
History and Government	338.05	
Latin	122.65	
Law	111.20	
Mathematics	187.66	
Music	1,295.45	
Pathology	887.58	
Physics	2,241.74	
Physiology	653.48	
Pharmacy	410.45	
Pharmacology	630.68	
Psychology	3,478.90	
Public Welfare	12.40	
Rural Social Science	10.85	
Romance Languages	200.76	
Zoology	715.30	
Research	438.25	
		$ 22,933.94
Extension		4,115.26
Total Expenditures for Departmental Equipment, Schedule 5		$35,417.77

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT
BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1923

Exhibit I

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Land	$252,020.99	U. N. C. Trustee Bonds	$200,200.00
Buildings	3,575,571.64	Reserve for Sinking Fund for Retirement of U. N. C. Bonds	16,136.34
Furniture and Equipment	764,146.28		
Other Property	425,233.33		
Total Property Account	$5,016,972.24	Total Liabilities	216,336.34
Due from General Fund	16,136.34	Surplus Invested: In Plant Assets	4,816,772.24
Total	$5,033,108.58	Total	$5,033,108.58

PLANT ASSETS AND EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT Schedule 16

June 30, 1924 Part 1

LAND:		
Campus	$240,620.99	
Town Lot, Franklin Street	5,000.00	
Town Lot, Rosemary Street	500.00	
Town Lot Columbia Avenue	3,500.00	
Town Lots, Carter Court	2,400.00	
Total Land		$252,020.99
BUILDINGS:		
Alumni	$100,000.00	
Old East	100,000.00	
New East	75,000.00	
Carr	66,000.00	
Smith Hall	35,000.00	
Y. M. C. A.	25,000.00	
Bynum Gymnasium	50,000.00	
South	75,000.00	
Gerrard Hall	15,000.00	
Memorial Hall	91,000.00	
Old West	85,000.00	
New West	70,000.00	
Person Hall	25,000.00	
Mary Ann Smith	35,000.00	
Chemistry	125,000.00	
Library	150,000.00	
Infirmary	50,000.00	
Caldwell	125,000.00	
Battle-Vance-Pettigrew	125 000.00	
Peabody	100,000.00	
Power House	30,000.00	
Davie Hall	60,000.00	
Swain Hall	125,000.00	
Printery	2,500.00	
Phillips Hall	175,000.00	
Laundry	25,000.00	
Steele	153,038.54	
Women's	23,706.23	
Manly	110,000.00	
Grimes	110,000.00	
Ruffin	110,000.00	
Mangum	110,000.00	
Saunders	170,000.00	
Murphy	185,000.00	
Manning	180,000.00	
Battle Park Dormitories (not completed)	225,277.62	
Indoor Court	55,986.56	
RESIDENCES:		
Near Episcopal Church	7,500.00	
Near Dr. Kluttz	7,500.00	
President's House	30,000.00	
13 Bungalows	75,934.04	
Park Place Development	82,128.65	
Total Buildings		$3,575,571.64

PLANT ASSETS AND EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Schedule 16

June 30, 1924

Part 2

Furniture and Equipment:		
Dormitories	82,376.84	
Class Rooms, Laboratory and General	454,019.14	
Library	227,750.30	
Total Furniture and Equipment		764,146.28
Other Property:		
Emerson Stadium	38,015.43	
Railroad	78,164.99	
Tennis Courts	27,640.66	
Service Plants and Extensions:		
Sewers	62,680.32	
Heating Lighting and Water Plant and Service Lines	218,731.93	
Total Other Property		$425,233.33
Grand Total		$5,016,972.24

REVOLVING FUND—SUMMER SCHOOL

Analysis as at June 30, 1924 Schedule 17

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES 1923 SESSION

Income

University Appropriation	$ 38,453.23
Tuition	3,775.00
Registration	26,315.00
Music Fees	1,049.00
Art Fees	465.00
Attractions	1,122.78
Miscellaneous	250.50
Hauling Trunks	124.05
Laboratory Fees	50.00
Gymnasium	417.25
Total Income	$ 72,021.81

Expenditures

Salaries	$55,853.95	
Wages	613.37	
Office Expense	298.45	
Printing	1,211.34	
Travel	232.31	
Supplies	1,158.97	
Repairs	120.18	
Attractions	4,305.48	
Advertising	509.26	
Hauling Trunks	410.39	
Heat, Light and Water	288.75	
Equipment	99.50	
Communication	120.46	
Total Expenditures		$65,222.41
Excess of Income		6,799.40
Previous Years Deficit		8,453.23
Deficit 1923 Session		1,653.83

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES 1924 SESSION

Income to June 30, 1924	$26,188.50	
Expenditures to June 30, 1924	9,368.61	
Excess of Income on June 30, 1924		$16,819.89
Fund Cash Balance, June 30, 1924, Exhibit B		$15,166.06

REVOLVING FUND—UNIVERSITY PRESS

Analysis as at June 30, 1924 Schedule 18

INCOME

General Fund Appropriation	$3,750.00
Sales (including accounts receivable)	3,184.69
Total	$6,934.69

EXPENDITURES

MANUFACTURING:	
Printing	$2,541.82
Dies, Electros and Plates	28.68
Binding	239.65
Wages	5.00
Transportation	7.17
Total	$2,822.32
SELLING:	
Advertising	$952.36
Salaries and Wages	14.50
Copyright	4.12
Supplies	9.00
Transportation	6.60
Communication	50.80
Total	$1,037.38
ADMINISTRATION:	
Salaries	$499.92
Wages	180.65
Communication	331.68
Printing and Stationery	274.06
Supplies	86.78
Travel	61.99
Total	$1,435.08
Total Expenditures	$5,294.78
Excess of Income	1,639.91
Other Expenditures, Sales Discounts	668.05
Net Income (1)	971.86
DEDUCT:	
Accounts Receivable	$1,040.50
Cash Overdraft, June 30, 1924, Exhibit B	$68.64

(1) This item to be increased by value of books in stock.

REVOLVING FUND—BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Analysis as at June 30, 1924 Schedule 19

Sales	$1,250.37
Expenditures for Supplies	2,356.53
Cash Overdraft June 30, 1924, Exhibit B	$1,106.16

CONSOLIDATED SERVICE PLANTS

Condensed Profit and Loss Statement

Year Ending June 30, 1924

REVENUE

Electric Service	$68,337.48	
Water Service	21,716.05	
Heating Service	25,279.96	
Laundry Service	67,713.05	
Sales, Book Exchange	74,750.43	
Board Revenue, Swain Hall	121,441.78	
Board Revenue, Co-Ed Dining Hall	6,464.01	
Room Rents, Men's Dormitories	84,162.45	
Room Rent8, Co-Ed Dormitories	2,932.80	
Rents, Residences	15,891.00	
Total Revenue		$488,689.01

EXPENSES

Salaries and Wages	$117,631.05	
Food	76,110.60	
Cost of Goods Purchases for Resale	85,693.01	
Fuel and Power	35,100.75	
Heat, Water and Light	34,878.86	
Repairs to Buildings	9,279.23	
Repairs to Furniture and Equipment	3,519.99	
Equipment	3,826.22	
Maintenance, Service Lines	4,934.40	
Operating Supplies and Expenses	19,820.94	
Rent Paid	1,737.60	
Office Supplies and Expenses	3,815.16	
Delivery and Truck Expense	2,225.56	
Depreciation	30,681.46	
Miscellaneous Supplies and Expenses	1,705.73	
Total Expenses		$430,960.56
Profit from Operations		$57,728.45
Income Credits:		
Purchase Discounts		$2,044.23
Gross Income		$59,772.68
Income Charges:		
To University in Lieu of Rent: Interest on and for retirement of U. N. C. Bonds the proceeds from the sale of which was used in the construction of plants		$15,584.64
Net Income		$44,188.04
Surplus at Beginning of Year	$7,868.78	
Adjustment of Interest on Bonds	330.00	
		$8,198.78
Surplus at End of Year (Held as Reserve for Improvements and Extensions of Plants)		$52,386.82

The University dining hall, book store, dormitories, power plant and laundry are operated as business service adjuncts, separate from the educational fund. They must make their way as any other business enterprise should.

CONSOLIDATED SERVICE PLANTS—BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1924

ASSETS

Cash:		
Treasurer	$ 5,816.24	
Departmental Balances	251.00	
Laundry Refund Account	942.47	
		$7,009.71
Accounts Receivable:		
General	$ 6,979.84	
Boarders Ledger	1,404.47	
Book Exchange	14,538.44	
Consumers Ledger	6,570.31	
Electric and Water	1,881.94	
Electric Line Extension Contract	566.08	
		$31,941.08
Notes Receivable:		
General		$56,715.19
Inventories:		
Book Exchange	$38,268.47	
Laundry	819.19	
Dining Hall, Men	6,566.14	
Electric and Water	4,084.34	
		$49,738.14
Deferred Charges:		
Prepaid Insurance	$ 940.30	
Salary Account	350.00	
Electric and Water	3,922.95	
		$5,213.25
Total Assets		$150,617.37

LIABILITIES

Notes Payable		$10,000.00
Accounts Payable		6,445.74
Deposit Accounts:		
Students Laundry	$6,257.32	
Dormitory Room Rents	3,768.95	
Room Deposits	5,011.00	
Meter Deposit	1,757.84	
		16,795.11
Deferred Credits:		
Prepaid Board, Swain Hall		10,787.36
Reserve for Depreciation:		
Electric and Water	$13,608.18	
Laundry	9,622.15	
Rental	15,847.72	
Dormitories, Co-Ed	1,358.33	
Dormitories, Men	12,823.49	
		53,259.87
Reserve for Enclaimed Laundry Refunds		942.47
Total Liabilities		$ 98,230.55
Surplus, June 30th, 1924		$52,386.82
Total Liabilities and Surplus		$150,617.37

Report of the Director of the Gymnasium

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit, as Director of the Gymnasium, the following report:

Seven hundred and forty first year students received a physical examination upon entering the University in September. About fifty of these students secured employment in dining halls and other places, and they have been excused from the gymnasium work because the working hours at these places conflicted with the gymnasium periods.

I desire to call attention to the manner and procedure of the intra-mural committee in conducting certain forms of exercise. Violent forms of exercise without proper preliminary training may lead to serious results, perhaps permanent injury. The Annual Cake Race as recently conducted will serve as an illustration. From information secured from one of the leaders only about twenty-five students had trained for the distance which was about four miles. The call was sent out to all who cared to enter, and the *Tar Heel* stated that 250 started. Each of these two hundred and fifty students may have had normal heart, lungs and blood vessels but no one could say how many would go through such a terrible strain without injury. This I do know, many did not finish the race and few collapsed. The race was one of endurance, a severe test upon the heart, lungs and blood pressure.

The schedule for class football and basket ball will be out in a short time. Many representatives of each team do not don uniforms until the day of the game. Fractures and minor injuries have occurred each year on account of neglect of preparation and training for the games. What the University needs is a process of building up the physical body and not tearing it to pieces. With a large corps of students not qualified, with absolutely no knowledge of the physical condition of the students, participating in the intra-mural sports on such a basis is dangerous for the possible result, high blood pressure, heart strain and valvular defects are directly associated with the degree and type of physical work performed.

I heartily approve of the broad program of physical education in progress and expansion, all students participating, but the broader the scale the more urgent the need for intelligent supervision of the program. I would advise that every form of exercise for team participation should be planned and conducted under the direction of the athletic director who should demand that the candidates for the teams go through a season of training and then receive the O. K. of the physical director. It seems to me only in this manner can the ever growing field of physical education be conducted along safe and sane lines.

New Gymnasium

It is now almost impossible for the physical department to function as in former years with the increasing student body. It has been necessary for three years to divide the freshmen class into four sections because of the smallness of the gymnasium. This means that the upper-classmen, who in former years use to form the majority using the gymnasium are now entirely eliminated because of the congestion caused by the large freshman classes. This is a serious situation and can only be corrected by a new building thoroughly equipped for expansion along all lines.

Because of the limited space and inadequate equipment, the problems of corrective exercises for the many physical defects among our students is serious and needs attention. Mr. President, I believe, under the existing conditions I am justified in recommending that the Bynum Gymnasium be used only for those students that require and desire special exercise to help correct the common defects (narrow chests, undeveloped arms and legs, infantile defects, increase of lung capacity, etc.).

The University has the smallest gymnasium to be found among the universities of the South. We have no place for the wrestling teams, the same is true in regard to the boxing teams; these popular and important branches of physical development cannot be developed under the present conditions. The University is practically without a swimming pool, in reality, it is only a "pool."

I hope the Trustees will see the need for a new Gymnasium.

R. B. LAWSON, Director of the Gymnasium.

Report of the University Physician

To the President of the University:

I hereby submit my report for the school year, 1923-24. This report does not cover the summer term, which is submitted through the Director of the Summer School.

Total number of students reporting sick: 1,391. Of this number 455 spent a total of 1,255 days in the Infirmary. Important diseases: Heart, 28; pneumonia, 6; mumps, 27; influenza, 79; bronchitis, 39; malaria, 26; tonsilitis, 75; skin, 77; venereal, 6; measles, 19; nephritis, 19; diorrhoea, 69; hay fever, 3; neuritis, 2; hemorrhoids, 17; arthritis, 14; pyelitis, 8; chicken-pox, 5; appendicitis, 29; hernia, 3; gall-bladder, 1; carconoma, 1; pulmonary hemmorhage, 1; hemmorhage stomach, 1; gastric ulcer, 5; tuberculosis, 7; kidney colic, 2; stone in kidney, 1; diabetes, 1; asthma, 5; middle ear, 13; scarlet fever, 1; cystitis, 2; epilepsy, 4; jaundice, 3; meningitis, 1; diseases of women, 10; acute colds, (not severe enough to classify as influenza) 605.

Infections: Antrum, 15; arm, 4; eye, 1; ear, 1; face, 2; frontal sinues, 29; hand, 9; ischio-rectal abcess, 3; glands, 7; knee, 1; foot, 14; mastoid, 2; orchitis, 4; tongue, 1.

Injuries: Arm, 4; ankle, 52; burns, 18; back, 2; eye, 19; elbow, 9; face, 26; foot, 23; finger, 1; hand, 71; hip, 3; head, 23; knee, 33; neck, 1; ribs, 1; leg, 14; shoulder, 14; thigh, 2; wrist, 15.

Fractures: Arm, 1; ankle, 5; clavicle, 1; foot, 1; hand, 2; leg, 3; nose, 4; rib, 2; wrist, 3.

Dislocations: Elbow, 1; finger, 3; foot, 1; knee, 2; malar bone, 1; shoulder, 1.

Other conditions: Dog bite, 1; gunshot wound, 1; spider bite, 1; shingles, 1.

Referred for operation: Appendicitis, 21; antrum, 15; middle ear, 6; nose, 1; hand, 1; removal of eye, 1; sinus, 18; tonsils, 9; malar bone, 1; leg, 1; ischio-rectal abcess, 3.

Fifty-six students were sent home, most of them just at the close of quarters, because of inability to continue their work.

One student, Mr. L. T. Messer, of Crabtree, N. C., died in a neighboring hospital from meningitis following an operation. Mrs. F. W. Clarke, Matron of the Woman's Dormitory, died in the Infirmary from septic endocarditis.

Respectfully submitted,

ERIC A. ABERNETHY.

The University of North Carolina Press

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present the report of the University of North Carolina Press from November 1, 1923, to October 31, 1924.

Objects of the Press

The objects for which the Press was incorporated and for which it has worked during the year were set forth in the articles of incorporation as follows:

"To publish periodicals devoted to the advancement of learning and produced at the University of North Carolina by or under the direction of the faculty of that University.

"To publish, so far as may be agreed between the corporation and the authorities of the University of North Carolina, catalogues, bulletins and other documents pertaining to that University or to any department thereof.

"To promote generally, by publishing deserving works, the advancement of arts and sciences and the development of literature."

Major Purpose Stated

The major purpose of the press is to give the University standing in the field of publishing commensurate with its standing in the fields of teaching, research, and extension. To enter the publishing field here in the South, to develop a great scholarly business similar to the organizations built up by Harvard and Yale and Chicago in America, and Cambridge and Oxford in England, can and will bring the University distinction of the same high character as that brought it by the development of its various schools with the additional advantage that its scholarly output can be even more widely disseminated throughout the scholarly world than the graduates of its schools. Through the publication of books and studies which members of the faculty are constantly producing and publishing elsewhere, through text books which it may publish and place in other colleges and universities of the country, and through its scholarly journals, it can give evidence throughout the entire world of its high scholastic attainments.

A Year of Accomplishment

In its effort to carry out these purposes the Press believes it has made distinctive progress as evidenced in the following particulars:

1. *Books Published.* During the year the following books and studies have been published and placed on sale: "Robert E. Lee: An Interpretation," by Woodrow Wilson; "Religious Certitude in an Age of Science," by

Charles Allen Dinsmore; "Law and Morals," by Roscoe Pound; "Roads to Social Peace," by Edward Alsworth Ross; "Analytical Index to the Ballad Entries in the Stationers' Registers," by Hyder E. Rollins; "Argentine Literature: A Bibliography of Literary Criticism, Biography, and Literary Controversy," compiled by Sturgis E. Leavitt; "The Theory of Relativity," by Archibald Henderson; "The Clavarias of the United States and Canada," by William Chambers Coker; "A Beginner's Spanish Grammar," by Albert Shapiro; "Education in the South," by Edgar Wallace Knight; "Agricultural Graphics: North Carolina and the United States, 1866 to 1922," by Henrietta R. Smedes. In addition to these volumes, "Farm Life Abroad," by E. C. Branson, and "The Scientific Study of Human Society," by F. H. Giddings, are now practically completed and will be placed on sale by December first.

2. *Advertising.* The most effective methods of bringing these publications to the attention of the public have been studied. This study has shown that there are several groups in the buying public which must be regularly reached and that different media are required for this purpose, as follows: a. Periodicals such as the *Yale Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the New York *Times Book Review* have to be used to reach general customers; b. Periodicals covering special fields, such as Botany, Mathematics, Modern Language, etc., have to be used to reach special buyers for such publications as the Coker books, Henderson's Relativity, Leavitt's Bibliography, etc.; c. Periodicals such as the *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries* have to be utilized for the library trade; d. Periodicals such as the *Publishers' Weekly* and the *Retail Bookseller* have to be used to reach the general book trade; e. Less definite fields have to be covered for text books; f. Direct circularization of prospective buyers has to be provided for through folders or cards, sent to special lists developed to meet the requirements of each book; g. Cards and circulars have to be furnished dealers, with the dealers' imprint, to be distributed by the dealers to their customers.

Furthermore, advertising in these fields has been supplemented by means of space in the following University of North Carolina journals in which the Press has established and steadily maintained a regular advertising and book notice service: *The Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, Studies in Philology, The James Sprunt Historical Publications, The High School Journal, The Journal of Social Forces, The North Carolina Law Review, The University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin, The University of North Carolina News Letter,* and *Commerce and Industry.*

3. *Selling Agencies.* Advertising of this character has been supplemented through the establishment of direct connections with four of the most important American and English book and magazine distributing agencies. Arrangements have been perfected with The Baker and Taylor Company and A. C. McClurg and Company, wholesalers, of New York and Chicago, respectively, who carry in stock and assist in distributing all books issued by the Press; and with the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses of London and Cambridge, England, which act as distributors of the Press's books and journals,

respectively, in the British dominions. Press publications are regularly listed in the trade journals of these distributors, and consequently are distributed far more widely than they could be by the Press alone.

4. *Book Review Service.* Effort has been made, with considerable success, to secure book review notices in the leading journals of America and England. Copies of all new books issued have been sent to a general list of publications which feature book notices and to journals which cover the special field of knowledge to which each book belongs. Reviews thus secured have appeared in more than a hundred American and English publications during the year, and a number of favorable contacts with book review editors have been formed.

5. *Book Manufacturing.* To have worked out without previous experience the format, typography, and binding details for a dozen volumes and to have had the books manufactured by printers in states as widely separated as North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin, has been a difficult task; but it has not been without profit. Experience has been gained concerning printers who are best qualified to do certain kinds of printing, and a body of information both as to the physical manufacture and methods of procedure in book making has been acquired which will be of great future value. Excellence of design and workmanship has been steadily sought, and, I am pleased to believe, has been in a fair degree achieved.

6. *Sales and Finances.* Progress in setting up the selling and financial machinery of the Press has been most gratifying. Upon the publication of the first volume issued by the Press in July, 1923, administrative offices were set up in the Library and a system of accounting was installed in the University Business Office by which the cost and sales of each book can be quickly determined and by which a complete analysis of all expense can be known. The appropriation made for the Press by the University for 1923-24 was as follows:

Overhead	$1,000.00
Advertising	250.00
Publication of three series of Studies	2,000.00
Special appropriation	500.00
Total	$3,750.00

For the current year, 1924-25, the appropriation from the University has been continued and the following amounts have been appropriated by other funds for the publication of specific volumes and national advertising:

The Alumni Loyalty Fund	$1,000.00
The McNair Fund	1,136.35
The Weil Fund	400.00
Total	$2,536.35

According to the terms of the agreement with the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial in the establishment of the Institute for Research in Social Science, the Press may also receive an amount not to exceed $2,000.00 during 1924-25 for the publication of the results of investigations being carried on by the Institute, but this amount is available only for this particular purpose.

Sales from all books up to October 28 amounted to $4,568.19 and though no book had fully paid for itself, the more popular volumes not having gone on sale until April and May, the results, as compared with those of other university presses, are considered very favorable.

7. *Administration.* The Press has been administered by the Director and the Board of Governors coöperating with the Business Office. The Director, with secretarial and clerical assistance, has looked after all matters of manufacturing, advertising, and selling; the Board of Governors has determined what should be published; and the Business Office has handled the accounts. Direct supervision of the individual journals has not been attempted by the Press, but constant assistance in manufacturing, advertising, and selling has been given, to the general benefit of all.

Recommendations

In order that the work of the Press may be strengthened and the scholarly attainment of the University increased, I offer the following recommendations:

1. *Personnel.* That an assistant director be employed whose particular duties it will be to assist in the manufacturing and advertising of publications, who will assume control of the shipping department, and who will devote especial consideration to the development of an effective sales organization. If the publications issued by the Press are to be distributed advantageously and if its publishing activities are to be steadily advertised and maintained, a thoroughly effective sales agency with manager and clerical assistance must be provided.

It has not seemed feasible, so far, for the Press to take over the business management of the various journals published under its imprint by the University. Nevertheless, this should be done whenever space can be secured and funds are available. If the manufacturing, advertising, and selling of these publications were combined not only would the editors have more time for the prosecution of strictly editorial duties, but economy in manufacture and greater efficiency in combined advertising and selling would be effected. Provision for this sort of centralization should be provided at the earliest possible moment.

2. *Advertising.* While direct advertising through circulars and letters sent to selected lists produces more sales than any other method, it is nevertheless highly important that a greatly increased fund be available for advertising in national, trade, and special journals. It is inevitable that the Press will have to spend more proportionally at the beginning for advertising than it does after its name becomes known in the publishing field.

3. *Revolving Fund.* Experience gained during the year has shown that a number of books altogether worthy of the Press could have been published, and, sooner or later made to pay for themselves, provided funds for meeting the cost of manufacture had been at hand. In cases of this sort it should be possible for the Press to draw upon a revolving fund for the cost of publication and to make repayment from later sales. At least $10,000 should be available for this purpose.

4. *Endowment.* In addition to these funds, a special endowment of from $25,000 to $100,000 should be built up, the income from which could be applied to the publication of books and studies which could not be expected to pay for themselves, but which would reflect great credit upon the University if published. Manifestly it is impossible for the Press to publish at a profit all of the publications which are brought to its consideration, but in many instances where this is the case provision through income secured from endowment or from special gifts should be made for their publication. Assistance of this nature has gone far towards giving other university presses special distinction, and the opportunity to provide such funds is one which should make an unusually strong appeal to many alumni and citizens of the State who are interested in the development of a successful publishing business at the University.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS R. WILSON, Director.

Publications and Addresses of the Faculty

N. B. Adams:

El Abencerraje (Spanish reading text, notes, and vocabulary) prepared in collaboration with Mrs. Gretchen Todd Starck, Simons College, Boston. Benj. Sanborn and Co.

Willard E. Atkins:

Labor Attitudes and Problems. 520 xi, Prentice-Hall Inc., July 15, 1924. (Co-author.)

Group Organization: Trade Unionism. Journal of Social Forces, January 1924, 193-199.

Some Problems in the Legal Status of Unionism. North Carolina Law Review, April, 1924.

Review of "The Legal Basis of Capitalism," by John R. Commons, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, May, 1924.

J. G. Beard:

The American Pharmaceutical Association: A Comprehensive Organization. The American Druggist, December, 1923.

Buy Drugs From the Drug Store! The Bulletin of Pharmacy, January, 1924.

A Championship of Present-Day Pharmaceutical Practice and a Code of Workable Business Ethics. A paper read before the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, Wrightsville Beach, June 25, 1924.

Making More Cordial the Relationship Between the Doctor and the Druggist. A paper read before the section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, August, 1924.

History of Organizations in American Pharmacy. Part II. A contribution made to the Historical section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, August, 1924.

James M. Bell:

The Atomic Weight of Zirconium (with F. P. Venable). Journal of the American Chemical Society, Vol. 46, p. 1833 (1924).

Wm. S. Bernard:

The Greater University. Before the Alumni Association at Atlanta, Ga., October, 1923. Before the Alumni Association at Jacksonville, Fla., October, 1923.

Masterpieces of Art. Before Federation of Women, at Durham, January, 1924.

Relation of the Alumni to the University. Alumni Association of Charlotte, January, 1924.

What Is Art? Federation of Women's Clubs of Sanford, April, 1924.

Relation of Its University to the State of North Carolina. Alumni Association of Northampton County, October, 1924.

Five Hundred Years of Greek Sculpture. Women's Club of Chapel Hill, November, 1924.

Francis F. Bradshaw:

Methods of Improving Student Government. A paper read before the collegiate section of the North Carolina Educational Association, Raleigh, N. C., March 13, 1924.

Vocational Guidance in College: What Personnel Service Is a College Obligated to Offer Its Students. Paper read before National Association of Deans and Advisors of Men at University of Michigan, May, 1924.

Personnel Work at the University of North Carolina. Report to the Student Personnel Section of the National Personnel Research Federation and the Vocational Guidance Conference at Washington, D. C., May, 1924.

The University Closer Than Ever to the Life of the State and More Than Ever Concerned With the Individual Student. Address to Alumni, Greenville, N. C., October 12, 1924.

E. C. Branson:

The Church and International Peace. Address at the International Conference on World Peace at the People's High School, Elsinore, Denmark, August 21, 1923.

Commonwealth Problems in Denmark. Address before the Pen and Plate Club, Asheville, N. C., May 30, 1924.

What the Country-Side Contributes to the Commonwealth. Address to the Conference of Farmers and Farm Women of Utah, July 4, 1924.

Public Port Terminals in North Carolina. Addresss to the student body, University of North Carolina, the Di and Phi Societies, the Community Club of Chapel Hill, and the Kiwanis Club, Raleigh, N. C., September 2- October 27, 1924.

Country Life Studies Abroad during 12 months of 1923-24. The University of North Carolina Press, October, 1924.

Public Port Terminals in North Carolina. A bulletin issued October 30, 1924.

Edmund Brown, Jr.:

Control of the Port. Published by the War Department, Corps. of Engineers, Washington.

Port Administration and the Law. North Carolina Law Review, April, 1924.

Collier Cobb:

Things Japanese. Wilson Kiwanis Club, November.

Colorful Japan. Ramseur High School, Seaboard High School, November.

Civilization in a Generation. Studies of a Cape Navrin, Siberia, group. December. Reprinted from the Carolina Magazine.

Geology of North Carolina and Its Influence on Our Political History. Address at University Summer School; reprinted from the News and Observer, July 2, 1896. December.

Earthquakes, With Special Reference to the Japanese Earthquake of September 1, 1923. Mitchell Society, January 8, 1924. Abstract in Journal of Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society for November, 1924.

Some Things Chinese. St. Mary's School, Raleigh, February; Southern Pines Congregational Church, March.

Reforestation of the Banks and Protection for the Inland Waterway. Dare County Commencement, Avon, April.

Loess Deposits of China. North Carolina Academy of Science, Durham, May. Published in Journal of Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, November.

Microscopic Study of Dune Sands and Loess from China. North Carolina Academy of Science, Durham, May.

The Ramsgate Road. Address at unveiling of marker, near Raleigh, May.

Education for Service. Commencement Address at Calypso and Lexington High Schools. May.

Progress in Civilization Through Working With the Hands. Shaw University High School, June.

Japan, Intimate and Personal. Woman's Club, Burlington, February.

Organic Evolution. Address at Reynolda Conference, June. (Printed privately.)

Evolution and Christianity. Address at Waseda University, Tokio; reprinted in English from original report in Japanese newspapers.

Trade Follows the Missionary. Durham Kiwanis Club, August.

A Cross-Section of North China. University Summer School, August.

History of the University Buildings. Four lectures before the University Summer School, August.

How the History of the Earth Is Written in the Rocks. Durham Y. W. C. A. Camp Hollow Rock. August.

Topographic Features and Physiographic Processes in Relation to North Carolina Ports and Terminals; Chapel talk, October 24. (Printed privately.)

R. E. COKER:

"The Fisheries Biological Laboratory in 1923." (Report of Director) in Science, Vol. LX, July 18, 1924.

W. C. COKER:

The Mycenas of North Carolina. With H. C. Beardslee. Journal of Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society 40: 49, pls. June 30, 1924.

The Geasters of the United States and Canada. Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society 30: 170, pls. 13-36. 1924.

The Clavarias of the United States and Canada. U. N. C. Press, 1923.

Revision of the Genus Thraustotheca, With a Description of a New Species. With J. N. Couch. Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society 40, 1924.

A New, Semi-parasitic Species of Aphanomyces. With J. N. Couch. (Address before the North Carolina Academy of Science, May 3, 1924.)

J. N. Couch:

Some Observations on Spore Formation and Discharge in Leptolegnia, Achlya, and Alphanomyces. Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, 40: 27, pls. 4, 5. July, 1924.

Pythium Dictiospermum and a New Species of Achlyogeton Parasitic on It. Address before the North Carolina Academy of Science at Durham, N. C., May 3, 1924.

Dictyuchus Momosporus, a Dioecius Water Mold. With Dr. W. C. Coker Address before the Botanical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cincinnati, December 28, 1923.

A Revision of the Genus Thraustotheca With a Description of a New Species. With Dr. W. C. Coker. Address given by Dr. W. C. Coker before the Botanical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cincinnati, December 28, 1923.

A New, Semi-Parasitic Species of Aphanomyces. With Dr. W. C. Coker. Address before the North Carolina Academy of Science at Durham, N. C., May 3, 1924.

H. W. Crane:

Mental Deficiency in Relation to Juvenile Delinquency. Regional Conference of Social Workers, Asheville, N. C., February, 1924.

J. F. Dashiell:

An Experimental Isolation of Higher Level Habits. Journal of Experimental Psychology, Vol. 7, 1924, pp. 391-397.

Suggestions Toward the Reorganization of Courses in Psychology. Psychological Review, Vol. 31, 1924, pp. 503-516.

M. L. Ferson:

The Formation of Simple Contracts. Cornell Law Quarterly, June, 1924.

Norman Foerster:

English Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. Macmillan Co., Nov., 1923 (with G. R. Elliott, Bowdoin College).

American Bibliography for 1923, Part II. Publications of the Modern Language Association, Vol. XXXIX, No. 1.

Emerson on the Organic Principle of Art. Read before the Philological Club, U. N. C., March, 1924.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, His Appreciation of Nature. Macmillan Co., September, 1924.

W. C. George:

Some Peculiar Amoeboid Cells in the Blood of Perophord. Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society. October meeting, 1923.

Studies in Ascidian Blood. North Carolina Academy of Science, May, 1924.

The Structure of Heart Muscle of Ascidia. North Carolina Academy of Science, May, 1924.

T. S. GRAVES:

On the Reputation of John Heywood. Modern Philology, November, 1924.

The Literal Acceptance of Stage Illusion. South Atlantic Quarterly, April, 1924.

A Neglected Side of Dramatic Criticism. Texas Review, April, 1924.

Ralph Crane and the King's Players. Studies in Philology, April, 1924.

Recent Literature of the English Renaissance. Studies in Philology, April, 1924.

EDWIN GREENLAW:

Shakespeare's Tragedies. The Shakespeare Club, Oxford, January 12, 1924.

The Precept "Live According to Nature" in the English Renaissance. Philological Club, February 12, 1924.

Why Do We Read? Woman's Club, Durham, February 28, 1924.

A New Humanism. The English Journal, April, 1924 (XIII, 233-245).

Literature and Life: Book Four. Scott, Foresman and Company, Chicago and New York, pp. xiv-786, September, 1924.

The Return to the Classics. Studies in Philology, October, 1924 (XXI, 649-661).

Recent Movements Toward Coöperative Research in the Humanities. Association of American Universities, Minneapolis, October 31, 1924.

Literature and Science. Address before the National Council of Teachers of English, General Session, St. Louis, November 29, 1924.

Junior and Senior Electives in Literature. National Council of Teachers of English, College Section, November 29, 1924.

Editor of Studies in Philology, Volume XXI.

J. G. DEROULHAC HAMILTON:

Woodrow Wilson. Published in the Journal of Social Forces for April.

G. A. HARRER:

The Spirit of the Classics. Vol. II, Roman Literature in Translation. Harper & Brothers, October, 1924 (with George Howe).

The Site of Cicero's Villa at Arpinum. Studies in Philology XXI, 4 (1924), pp. 540-570. (Read in part at the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Lexington, Ky., April, 1924.)

The Traditional Site of Cicero's Tusculanum. A note in the American Journal of Archaeology XXVIII (1924), No. 3.

The Latin Column. High School Journal, 1923-1924.

Archibald Henderson:

Relativity: A Romance of Science. May, 1923.
The Size of the Universe. Science, September 7, 1923.
Newton versus Einstein: A Battle of Giantry. International Book Review, January, 1924.
The Triumphs of Relativity. The Forum, July, 1924.
The Theory of Relativity. Essays and Contributons. Editor, and author in collaboration with A. W. Hobbs, and J. W. Lasley, Jr., University of N. C. Press. 1924.

C. A. Hibbard:

A New Deal for Southern Literature. Southern Magazine, August, 1924.
At the Festival of Lanterns, in Japan. A Magazine of Travel, July, 1924.
To a Chinese Student in America. In the Reviewer, July, 1924.
Book Reviews in "The Literary Review of the New York Post," Birmingham "Age-Herald," Columbia "State," "Virginian-Pilot," "Courier-Journal," Macon "Telegraph," Greensboro "News," and other papers.
Contemporary Southern Literature. Wilmington, December 1, 1923. Durham, March 15, 1924. Spring Hope, May 12, 1924.
Self-Satisfaction in English. The Reviewer, October, 1924.

T. F. Hickerson:

Extra Area Due to Widening Pavements Around Curves. Paper presented at a meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., April, 1924.

S. H. Hobbs, Jr.:

Know Your Home State: North Carolina. University Extension Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 11.
Edited the University News Letter—Vol. XI.

E. V. Howell:

Cinara, Carduus, and Scalymos of the Ancients. Paper before the Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, August, 1924. Published in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1924.
The Use of Silica-Gel as a Clarifying Agent. Paper before the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, August, 1924.
Cultivation of the Opium Poppy in North Carolina. Paper before the Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, August, 1924.
The Milk Curdling Ferment of the French Artichoke and Other Plants. Research in Progress, 1924.

A. M. Jordan:

Children's Preferences in Reading. High School Journal.
New Light on Mental Discipline. High School Journal.
The Use of Standardized Tests. Halifax County Teachers.

EDGAR W. KNIGHT:

Education in the South. The University of North Carolina Press, 1924.
Educational addresses at Asheville, Sylva, and Guilford College.
Edited the Orange County School News, 1923-1924.

FREDERICK H. KOCH:

Carolina Folk-Plays. Second Series. Edited with an Introduction, "Making a Folk Theatre," and Appendices containing the productions and a selected bibliography of the Carolina Playmakers and the Dakota Playmakers from 1918-19 to 1923-24. Henry Holt & Company, 1924.
A Folk-Theatre in the Making. Illustrated. Theatre Arts Monthly, September, 1924.
Communal Playmakers in North Dakota. Folk-Play Makers in North Carolina. Columbia University, December 17-21, 1923.
Shakespeare. A series of five lectures. The Southern Workshop, Asheville, N. C., July 28-August 1, 1924. A second series (four lectures) at Highlands, N. C., August 4-29, 1924.
Folk-Play Making. A series of four lectures.

E. V. KYSER:

The Production of Carborundum and Abrasives. Illustrated. Address before the University of North Carolina Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, November 27, 1923.
Preliminary Report on the **Effects of Fatty Acids on Liniments and Emulsions.** (With Frank C. Vilbrandt.) Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, May, 1924.
American Made Volatile Oils. Illustrated. Address before the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, Wrightsville Beach, June 26, 1924.
Concerning the Behavior of the Gastro-Intestinal Enzymes in the Presence of Certain Antiseptics.
Part I—**Pepsin on Egg Albumen.** (With C. R. Whitehead.) Part II—**Pancreatin on Starch.** (With H. E. Whitmire.) Part III—**Pancreatin on Milk.** (With P. H. Thompson.) Papers before the Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, August, 1924.
Some Critical Points of Emulsification in Oil-Soap Emulsions. (With Frank C. Vilbrandt.) Paper before the Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, August, 1924.
Branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Schools of Pharmacy. Paper before the Practical and Dispensing Pharmacy Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, August, 1924.
Synthesis of the Flowers. Illustrated. Address before the University of North Carolina Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, September, 1924.

J. W. LASLEY:

Some Contacts of Projective Geometry With Elementary Mathematics. Paper before the Southeastern Section of the Mathematics Association of America, Athens, Georgia, March, 1924.

The Theory of Relativity. (With Archibald Henderson and A. W. Hobbs.) The University of North Carolina Press, June, 1924.

Sturgis E. Leavitt:

Argentine Literature. A bibliography of literary criticism, biography and literary controversy. University of North Carolina Studies in Language and Literature, No. 1. University of North Carolina Press, 1924.

George B. Logan, Jr:

The Reconstruction of Humanism. Journal of Social Forces, March, 1924.
The Uses of Liberty. Journal of Social Forces, September, 1924.

I. H. Manning:

Experiences of the University of North Carolina in Extension Medical Teaching. Read before the Annual Congress on Medical Education, Medical Licensure, Public Health and Hospitals, Chicago, March 3, 4, 5, 1924.
The Present Status of the Experiment in Post-Graduate Medical Teaching in North Carolina. Read before the North Carolina Medical Society, Section on Public Health and Education, April, 1924.

Walter J. Matherly:

The Why of Stock Dividends. The University Journal of Business, December, 1923.
The South's Position in the Furniture Industry. Manufacturers Record, July 17, 1924.
Objectives of County-Wide Coöperation. Rutherford County Club, Rutherfordton, N. C., December 18, 1923.
The Economic Basis of Community Progress. Kiwanis Club, November 16, 1923, Kinston, N. C.
Objectives of Public Education. Dedication of new high school building, February 19, 1924, Weldon, N. C.
The Hard Road to Easy Street. Spencer, N. C., January 25, 1924.
Industrial Progress in North Carolina. Congregational Church, Southern Pines, N. C., February, 1924.
North Carolina's Industrial Position in the South. Kiwanis Club, Statesville, N. C., March 30, 1924.
Objectives of Public Education. State convention of D. A. R., March 14, 1924, Greensboro, N. C.
The Basis of Business Ethics. Before American Institute of Banking, Greensboro, N. C., May 22, 1924.
Latch-String of American Democracy. Before Law and Order League, Statesville, N. C.
Private Roads to Public Service. Siler City, N. C., July 4.
Dedication of High School, Norwood, N. C., September 10, 1924.
Community Chautauqua, Pittsboro, N. C., October 25, 1924.
Ethics of Business Enterprise. Rotary Club, Greensboro, N. C., November 27, 1924.

E. C. METZENTHIN:

Altsachsisch (Otto Basler). Journal of English and Germanic Philology, July, 1924.

The Heliand, An Approach. Studies in Philology, Vol. 21, No. 3.

HAROLD D. MEYER:

Newer Values in Community Play and Recreation. The Nation's Health, February issue.

Childhood and Play. State Parent-Teacher Bulletin, February issue.

The Spirit of Play. A play written for the State Parent-Teacher Association.

Correlating Play and Class Room Work. University Extension Division, Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 9.

Educational Values in Play. N. E. Teachers Association, Primary and Grammar Grade Divisions, November 2 and 3.

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Productions of The Carolina Playmakers

I. Productions of New "Carolina Folk-Plays"

Ninth Series. Produced at Chapel Hill, The Play House, January 26 and 27, 1923.

Wrack P'int, a melodrama of the Carolina Coast, by Paul Green.

Agatha, a romance of the old South, by Jane Toy.

Wilbur's Cousin, a comedy of college life, by Ernest Thompson.

Tenth Series. Produced at Chapel Hill, The Play House, April 13 and 14, 1923.

The Berry-Pickers, a Colorado folk-comedy, by Russell Potter.

John Lane's Wife, a tragedy of the farm, by Mack Gorham.

Mamma, a comedy of contemporary manners, by Ernest Thompson.

Eleventh Series. Produced at Chapel Hill, The Play House, November 16 and 17, 1923.

Nat Macon's Game, the romance of a revolutionary patriot, by Osler Bailey.

The Black Rooster, a comedy of farm folk, by Pearl Setzer.

Gaius and Gaius, Jr., a comedy of plantation days, by Lucy Cobb.

Twelfth Series. Produced at Chapel Hill, The Play House, February 8 and 9, 1924.

Servants of God, a play of a small-town preacher, by Robert S. Pickens.

The Beaded Buckle, a comedy of present-day aristocracy, by Frances Gray.

Fixin's, a tragedy of a tenant-farm woman, by Erma and Paul Greene.

Thirteenth Series. Produced at Chapel Hill, The Play House, April 4 and 5, 1924.

The Younger, a comedy of the present-day flapper, by Sue Byrd Thompson.

Nancy's Commencement Dress, a comedy of country life, by Pearl Setzer.

The Wheel, the evolution of a college boy, by Ernest Thompson.

Fifth Commencement Performance. Produced at Chapel Hill, The Play House, June 12, 1923.

Agatha, a romance of the old South, by Jane Toy.

Old English Folk-Songs, arranged by Edwin S. Lindsay.

Mamma, a comedy of modern manners, by Ernest Thompson.

Sixth Commencement Performance. Produced at Chapel Hill, The Play House, June 10, 1924.

Fixin's, a tragedy of a tenant-farm woman, by Erma and Paul Greene.

The Wheel, the evolution of a college boy, by Ernest Thompson.

II. The State Tours

Fourth State Tour. February 5-16, 1923. Itinerary: Raleigh, Wilson, Goldsboro, Greenville, New Bern, Farmville, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Durham, and Chapel Hill.

Program: **Agatha,** by Jane Toy; **Off Nag's Head,** by Dougald MacMillan; and **Wilbur's Cousin,** by Ernest Thompson.

Fifth State Tour. April 16-28, 1923. Itinerary: Hillsboro, Reidsville, Winston-Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Hickory, Asheville, Morganton, Lenoir, High Point, Greensboro, and Pinehurst.

Program: **Agatha,** by Jane Toy; **Peggy,** by Harold Williamson; and **Mamma,** by Ernest Thompson.

Sixth State Tour. November 19-28, and December 7, 1923. Itinerary: Red Springs, Pinehurst, Fayetteville, Clinton, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, and Burlington.

Program: **Nat Macon's Game,** by Osler Bailey; **The Black Rooster,** by Pearl Setzer; and **Gaius and Gaius, Jr.,** by Lucy Cobb.

Seventh State Tour. February 13-21, and March 14, 1924. Itinerary: Louisburg, Smithfield, Kinston, New Bern, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Scotland Neck, Greenville, and Raleigh.

Program: **The Black Rooster,** by Pearl Setzer; **Fixin's,** by Erma and Paul Greene; and **Gaius and Gaius, Jr.,** by Lucy Cobb.

Eighth State Tour. April 9-17, and May 2, 1924. Itinerary: Winston-Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Asheville, Candler, Hickory, High Point, and Greensboro.

Program: **The Beaded Buckle,** by Frances Gray; **Fixin's,** by Erma and Paul Greene; and **Gaius and Gaius, Jr.,** by Lucy Cobb.

Dedication of the New Municipal Theatre at High Point, N. C., October 25, 1923.

Program: **When Witches Ride,** by Elizabeth Lay; Interlude—**The Playmaker,** by Theodore Fitch; and **Wilbur's Cousin,** by Ernest Thompson.

III. FOREST THEATRE PRODUCTIONS

Shakespearian Tercentenary Productions.

The Comedy of Errors. August 28, 1923.

The Taming of the Shrew. October 15, 1923.

Prunella, by Housman and Barker. May 30, and August 26, 1924.

IV. OTHER PERFORMANCES

Produced at Chapel Hill, The Play House. **Seventeen,** by Booth Tarkington. November 10 and 11, 1922.

V. VISITING DRAMATIC COMPANIES

The Devereux Plays in

Echegaray's **The Mummy's Ear Ring.** December 1, 1923 (Matinee).

Bernard Shaw's **Arms and the Man.** December 1, 1923 (Evening).

The Japanese Players, Mr. and Mrs. Michitaro Ongawa. January 17, 1923.

Gay MacLaren in

Harry Leon Wilson's **Merton of the Movies.** March 6, 1923.

Tony Sarg's Marionettes

Hans and Gretel and **Little Red Riding Hood.** February 15, 1924 (Matinee).

Don Quixote. February 15, 1924 (Evening).

Ruth Draper. Original Character Sketches. October 7, 1924.

VI. Folk-Plays Published

The Thrice-Promised Bride, a Chinese Folk-Play, by Cheng Chin Hsiung. The Theatre Arts Magazine, October, 1923, and The Carolina Magazine, October, 1923.

Sam Tucker, a negro tragedy, by Paul Green, Poet Lore, Summer, 1923.

The Marvellous Romance of Wen Chun-Chin, a Chinese Folk-Play, by Cheng Chin Hsiung, Poet Lore, Summer, 1924.

Gaius and Gaius, Jr., a play of the old South, by Lucy M. Cobb, The Carolina Magazine, November, 1923.

Two Plays for the Negro Theatre, by Paul Green. **The Hot Iron,** and **The End of the Row,** Poet Lore, Spring number, 1924.

Two Carolina Folk-Plays, by Paul Green. **The Prayer-Meeting,** and **Old Wash Lucas (The Miser),** Poet Lore, Summer number, 1924.

The Black Rooster, by Pearl Setzer. The Southern Ruralist, April, 1924.

Alice Markham, Spinister, by Sara Duncan. The Carolina Magazine, February, 1924.

Aunt Mahaly's Cabin, a negro folk-play, by Paul Green. The Reviewer, April, 1924.

Agatha, a play of the Old South, by Jane Toy. The Southern Ruralist, April 15, 1924.

Carolina Folk-Plays. Second Series. Edited with an Introduction, "Making a Folk Theatre," by Frederick H. Koch, and Appendices containing the production and a selected bibliography of The Carolina Playmakers and The Dakota Playmakers from 1918-19 to 1923-24.

VII. The Playmaker Readings

A Midsummer Night's Dream, by Professor Frederick H. Koch. Sunday evening, January 27, 1924. Incidental music by Mrs. P. H. Winston.

Tennyson's **Enoch Arden,** by Professor W. S. Bernard. Sunday evening, February 24, 1924. Incidental music by Mrs. P. H. Winston.

Two Harvard Plays. Torches, by Kenneth Raisbeck; **The Play Room,** by Doris F. Halman, Sunday evening, March 30, 1924.

Romeo and Juliet, by Professor Frederick H. Koch. Sunday evening, October 26, 1924. Incidental music by Mrs. P. H. Winston.

PHILLIPS HALL, THE HOME OF THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING